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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.37	8.00	8.25	9.15	10.09	12.02	1.16	2.37	3.00	4.37	5.43
Yauwatt ...Dep.	6.45	—	—	9.24	10.16	12.09	1.21	—	—	4.44	5.50
Shatin ...Dep.	6.57	—	—	9.36	10.28	12.21	1.34	—	—	4.56	6.02
Taipei ...Dep.	7.11	—	—	9.49	10.42	12.34	1.47	—	—	5.09	6.16
TaipeiMarket ...Dep.	7.18	—	—	9.55	10.48	12.38	1.51	—	—	5.13	6.20
Fanning ...Dep.	7.27	—	—	10.08	10.56	12.48	2.01	—	—	5.23	6.31
Shungshui ...Dep.	7.38	—	—	10.18	11.06	12.53	2.08	3.14	—	5.28	6.35
Shungshui ...Arr.	7.38	8.40	9.08	10.14	11.06	12.59	2.12	3.18	3.40	5.34	6.41
Shumshui ...Dep.	7.43	—	—	10.23	11.11	13.02	2.19	3.25	—	5.39	6.46
Canton ...Arr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning ...Dep.	7.45	—	—	8.20	6.15
Shataukok ...Arr.	8.40	—	—	4.15	7.10
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shataukok ...Dep.	6.15	—	—	8.00	5.00
Fanning ...Arr.	7.10	—	—	9.05	6.55

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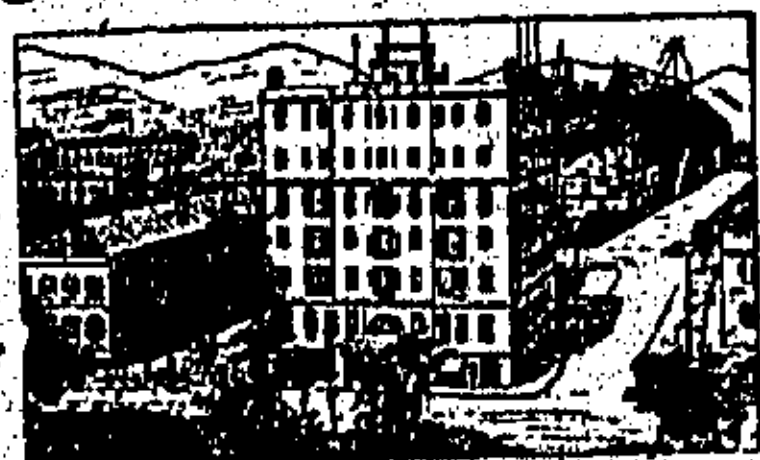
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WOMEN AT OXFORD.

EXIT SHERLOCK HOLMES.

THE LATE MR. JEROME K. JEROME.

LONDON, June 18th.
The death of Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, who passed away while on a motor tour in the Midlands, is widely regretted. It has been aptly said that he tried to carry forward the tradition of Charles Dickens in almost every phase of his work; and it is fairly evident that his "Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," were modelled on the "Sketches by Boz." Some men who won fame and fortune as writers got their first start with Jerome when he was editor of "The Idler" and "To-Day," but he seems to have been unable to keep his own hold on the public himself.

His claim to recognition as a literary artist rests on his "Three Men in a Boat" which was heralded in the "Times" as the creation of a new humour, and the book had a great vogue. Up till then Jerome had led a roving life, and, as he himself often admitted, an impecunious life ranging from schoolmastering to acting.

The question is asked whether "Three Men in a Boat" would be a success if it appeared now as the work of an unknown writer, and the answer is that probably its humour would fall flat. But the book sells well, partly because of long-standing prestige. It is a curious fact, vouched for by a publisher, that 600 copies are sent every year to Japan, where it is used as a text-book in schools.

Women at Oxford.

Opinion is divided regarding the decision taken by the authorities at Oxford University to limit the number of women undergraduates. In future the proportion is to be one woman student to four men. To judge by a good deal that has appeared in the Press in the last few days it might be thought that the issue is one of sex and nothing more; but I am assured that this does not represent the position.

Apparently the real division of opinion at Oxford is now on lines not so much of sex as of age. There has been recently an unofficial alliance between the younger men and the younger women on administrative issues, in opposition to the established authorities who are naturally conservative in outlook and recent change. There are also as might be supposed a number of cross-currents at Oxford. While it is true that some appear afraid that unless the admission of women is controlled they would in time swamp the men, there are men who would admit the other sex without restraint believing that this would bring about a change in the rather venerable condition of control under which the University is governed.

On the other hand, it is complained that as things stand the schools are overcrowded with women, as for instance, that of English Literature where "firsts" are easy to obtain. This, however, is an indictment of the system on which the examination is conducted more than of the admission of women to the University.

The End of Sherlock Holmes.
I think it must be a matter of interest to people in all parts of the world that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has decided to "kill" Sherlock Holmes—finally this time. (Continued on next Column.)

BRITISH TRADE UNION LOSSES.

MR. APPLETON AND THE MOSCOW-MAD LEADERS.

SPIRITUAL HOMES: RUSSIA AND HANKOW.

Mr. W. A. Appleton, the secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, writing in the London Evening News on the wreckers in the trade union movement, says: There is scarcely a union that retains its peak membership. Some admit, particularly in private, that they have lost a serious percentage of their members. One union in 1921 had 89,730 members; in 1927 this is reduced to 46,149. In another union the corresponding figures are 109,948 and 74,397.

If one inquires into the records of the men whose policies and propaganda have accentuated the difficulties of trade unions and reduced them in estimation and effectiveness, there appear little evidence of constructive capacity and abundant signs of unjustifiable egotism.

They have disregarded, if they ever understood, the lessons other times and other countries have taught and are teaching, and they have dabbled in every anti-British movement when encouraged to do so by alien propagandists. They have indulged every revolution, even when it has been counter-revolution, as in Russia and China; and they have condoned murder and misery of the vilest kind if only it were perpetrated in the name of revolution.

They have gone eagerly upon excursions to countries known to be hostile to their own; they have promulgated misleading conclusions after very imperfect observations; and some of them, by their conduct in these countries, and their amenability to alien instructions on their return, have invited the contemptuous criticism of their hosts.

The trade union movement, a movement compelled to base its efforts upon industrial and commercial facts, is not safe in the hands of men whose spiritual homes are in Russia or Hankow.

Once before Holmes met with an unfortunate experience in Switzerland with Professor Moriarty and it was thought that the great detective had disappeared for good; but he came to life again. But now Holmes is to be dead to the world of fiction for ever. He is to cease to live and move and have his being in the pages of the magazines.

The newspapers devote space to the subject to an extent denied to many of the great ones of public life—a fact which shows the hold that this most popular character in fiction has on the public. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle confesses that he is tired of Sherlock Holmes. That is why we are to have no new adventures in which he plays the leading—and always successful—role. And of course this means that we are to say farewell also to Dr. Watson.

It is worth recording that in France the Sherlock Holmes method of crime detection is taken quite seriously. In Egypt, according to Sir Arthur, part of the detective code has been based on the work of Holmes; and books concerning him have been translated into Chinese.

Uninvited Guests.
It sounds rather strange to learn that the problem of the uninvited guest at social functions in London has become so serious that hostesses have been obliged to make a stand. It is known that the Duchess of Sutherland has intimated that in future all persons invited to her parties will be expected to show invitation cards at the door. It is understood that the principal offenders are young men and women who have social ambitions without the means to gratify them in a legitimate way. The rule about the production of an invitation card has been in force at fashionable weddings for some time.—H.B.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m. and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Dinner Dansant at Cafe Restaurant Parisien and after dinner dance at Lee Gardens.

Prison Department Staff Whist Drive, Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 8.15 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Oh, What a Nurse."

World Theatre: "Sixty Cents an Hour."
Star Theatre: "Heritage of the Desert."
Principal Mails:—Inward: Canada, America, etc., and Europe via Siberia (Empress of Canada), U.S.A., etc. (President Cleveland and Siberia Maru). Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Sphinx), 5 p.m.; Europe via Siberia (Amazona), 12.30 p.m. and (Koenigsberg), 4.30 p.m.

Wednesday.
Extraordinary general meeting H.K. and Kowloon Taxi Cab Co., No. 35, Des Voeux Road, Central, noon.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy, and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.

Portuguese Company, H.V.D.C. meeting, Club, Lusitano, 5.30 p.m.

Dinner Dansant at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.

Queen's Theatre: "Oh, What a Nurse."
World Theatre: "Sixty Cents an Hour."

Star Theatre: "Heritage of the Desert."
Principal Mails:—Outward: Australia and New Zealand, etc. (Aki Maru), 9.30 a.m.

Thursday.

Baseball: H.K. Baseball Club v. "Dragons" and "Tigers" (S. C. A. A.), Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m. Scottish Company meeting, Volunteer Headquarters, 5.30 p.m. Dinner Dansant at Cafe Restaurant Parisien, and after dinner dance at Lee Gardens.

St. Peter's Y.M.C. Committee meeting, 8.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Shoulder Arms," and "The Terror."
World Theatre: "Tongues of Flame."

Star Theatre: "The Wrong Mr. Wright."
Principal Mails:—Inward: Australia, etc. (Mikima Maru); Europe via Suez (Rawalpindi).

Friday.

3rd Ordinary Yearly Meeting Hong Kong Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd., St. George's Building, noon.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m., and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m. Hong Kong Water Polo Association meeting, Victoria Recreation Club, 6 p.m.

Dinner Dansant at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.

Queen's Theatre: "Shoulder Arms," and "The Terror."
World Theatre: "Tongues of Flame."

Star Theatre: "The Wrong Mr. Wright."

Saturday.

Lawn Bowls League:—Division 1: Police R.C. v. Taihook R.C.; Kowloon Dock R.C. v. Craighower C.C.; Kowloon C.C. v. Kowloon B.G.C. Division 11: Taihook R.C. v. Civil Service C.C.; Royal de Recreo v. Kowloon C.C.; Royal H.K. Yacht Club v. East Point R.C.; Craighower C.C. v. Kowloon B.G.C.

Lawn Tennis League:—"B" Division: Nippon Club v. Royal Engineers; Club de Recreo v. I.R.C. "C" Division: South China A.A. v. H.K.C.C.

H.K. Baseball League: Japanese v. Dragons (S.C.A.A.), Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.

St. Peter's Y.M.C. Launch Picnic. Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 3.30 p.m.

Friendly Football: Chinese Athletic Association v. Service team, Sookunpoo, 5.45 p.m.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m. Dinner Dansant at Cafe Restaurant Parisien, and King Edward Hotel.

4th Grand Promenade Concert by Band, Pipers and Drummers, 1st Bn., The Cameronians, Lee Gardens (if wet Lee Theatre), 9.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Shoulder Arms," and "The Terror."
World Theatre: "Tongues of Flame."
Star Theatre: "The Wrong Mr. Wright."

Principal Mails:—Outward: Canada, America and Europe via Victoria B.C. (Tyndarona), 10 a.m.; Europe via Marseilles (Macedonia), 10.30 a.m.

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RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARY VERMIN.

CHEKA METHODS IN CHINA.

PETROFF AN EXPERT IN ASSASSINATION AND ROBBERY.

The North China Daily News in the course of a further article on the Russian influence in China, written by a former colleague of M. Borodin, the workings of the Chinese branch of the Cheka are described. The writer states:

Most of the information used in extorting money from wealthy Chinese and Russians was obtained by one of Petroff's agents, a certain K., locally recruited, who was in intimate touch with all the wealthy men of the community. To make the work of collecting from the victims easy, it was essential that those who refused to pay should disappear without trace. I know eight cases in which Petroff's gang did away with wealthy Chinese in such fashion that their friends were completely mystified and the community duly terrorized.

The Cheka agents watched patiently for opportunities to seize them in quiet places. They were taken at night to boats at the Bund, ostensibly bound for Wuchang, and in mid-river were dropped overboard after they had been weighted with stones. In one instance two German travellers and a third person named S., were seized in the French Concession and would probably have met the same fate had not news of their seizure reached the German Consul. They were held by the French police and Petroff, to cover his original purpose, attempted to have small bottles of poison slipped into their effects so that he could have them charged with an attempt to poison Borodin. The French police, however, intercepted the bottles and finding no evidence against the Germans, released them.

The disappearance of a Czech, one Milatch, who arrived from Ichang in a junk, was credited to Petroff's account by the Red organization in Hankow. According to the story that I heard, he was suspected by the Cheka of spying for Yang Sen, and on this ground he was apprehended, although it was afterwards admitted that his interest was in an arms deal and not in espionage. At any rate, he was shipped to Wuchang in care of Brin who, as he told me himself, tied a 40-lb. stone to him in the middle of the Yangtze and dropped him overboard. A country house was rented near Hankow as a torture chamber, but the walls and groans of the victims could be heard all over the countryside, so these operations were shifted to Wuchang whither Petroff proceeded every morning and stayed two or three hours.

Blackmail and Extortion.

The arrest of General Lebedeff on obscure charges has remained a mystery to foreigners in Hankow, and since it is a good illustration of Petroff's system of raising money for his secret spy service, it is worth explaining. It was learned accidentally through a Russian priest that Lebedeff was in Hankow and Borodin promptly called a meeting (April 30th) to devise with Petroff a scheme for making the most of Lebedeff's presence. It was well-known that he had wealthy Russian friends who would pay for his release if his life were in danger, and Borodin had an idea that a Madame Litvinoff, who was supposed to own some valuable diamonds and to have other assets, would advance a ransom for Lebedeff. It was, therefore, planned that Lebedeff was to be arrested on political charges and that this "bail" should be fixed subsequently at \$100,000. After his release he was to be put out of the way by Petroff's experts when it would be announced that he had absconded and that "bail" was forfeit.

It was also planned that Madame Litvinoff should be detained in some way so that her safe could be searched for the diamonds. Of this she learned, however, and after she had reported what she had heard to the consular authorities Borodin heard of it and gave orders that she was not to be molested. Lebedeff was arrested and though some of the "bail" was raised by friends, nothing like the sum expected has been forthcoming, so he is probably still in gaol. This by the way, is one of Petroff's escapades which, I am certain, Eugene Chen was aware of because Chinese policemen's uniforms were secured with his knowledge for the Cheka agents who arrested Lebedeff.

Harboring the Poorer Classes.

A very large part of Petroff's energies are also devoted to spying out disloyalty to the Red régime among the workmen and the humble folk of the city. There are of course spies in every shop and factory and even the most insignificant meeting of workmen is attended by a Cheka agent. A veritable army of ruffians and criminals were enlisted by Petroff as his agents, and these fellows lounge about markets and public places, join in tea house gossip, make acquaintances in hotels and private houses to get access to persons under suspicion. Anyone denounced is arrested at night by pickets, taken out and shot. The heads of this system know the material they are using and therefore are well aware that many of their victims are innocent of any political offence but are being put out of the way to settle an agent's private quarrel, but they are satisfied if they can believe that a certain percentage of those mentioned are really counter-revolutionaries. At the time when Ching Kai Shek's "treason" was the subject of excited discussion in official circles in Hankow there were wholesale massacres of those supposed to be his partisans or well wishers and even children were shot down for murmuring against Communist methods. It is surprising that these horrors were given so little publicity, but these ghastly doings were confined for the most part to native quarters of Hankow and Wuchang seldom visited by foreigners, while few Chinese in those days had the courage to carry tales.

Slaughter of Children.

I saw one of these butcheries myself in Wuchang. Six youngsters, the eldest of whom was not 17 years of age, were shot in my presence, May 9th, because they had declared in the military school to Cheng Po that Communists like Borodin were not helping the Chinese people but simply destroying the nation. It is doubtful whether Cheng Po reported this, but it happened during one of his lectures.

My first hand knowledge of such affairs is of course limited but I am sure that, if Hankow is ever released from the grip of this government by hangmen so that evidence can be taken, there will be enough trustworthy testimony forthcoming to prove that I am not exaggerating. The stone walls of the house that used to be Yang Sen's now the country residence of Golikoff, will testify by their bullet marks to the kind of work that was done there if there are no human witnesses. China will never forget Borodin, of that we can be certain, but she must never forget Petroff either, nor her own peckmarked Chen who has tortured and murdered enough innocent persons with his own hands to have an infamous place of his own in history.

NEW CHINESE RAILWAYS.

PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION IN MANCHURIA.

A DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

Director J. Fujine, of the S.M.R. Co. who travelled over the S.M.R. Lines to inquire after the welfare of the Company's servants at the minor stations returned to Dairen by the express on the 10th inst. The Director's remarks concerning the new Chinese railway lines under construction can not fail to be of interest.

He says:— As regards the new Tahushan-Paiyintala line, the surveys are over. The proposed site for the new terminal station has already been chosen at Paiyintala, and the construction of dwellings and other buildings is in progress according to Mil-Com. Wu Chun Sheng's town-plan. Construction work is not yet started, but things will be definitely fixed during the current year.

On the Taonan-Angangchi Line, the whole line is in operation. On that particular section in the north, which was visited by last year's floods, the trains are still required to slow down. By the end of this month, the repairing of this section will be finished. Some people are heard criticizing construction of the railway in a district liable to be visited with an overflow of the Nen, but the same section must needs be traversed, and the point of the shortest distance has been carefully selected. In the other district, also liable to the flood of the same river west of Angangchi Station of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the water has not yet subsided, keeping the country still in the state of a lake.

At last year's flood, why the loss to the Taonan-Angangchi Line was heavier than that to the Chinese Eastern Railway was chiefly owing to the former being a new line, while the latter had a more solid road-bed.

Hulan-Hailun Line.

Speaking of the Hulan-Hailun line, the work on this new line was first begun in May last year, and traffic is open from Sungpu, on the other side of Harbin, up north to Suihua.

Owing to the damage done to the road-bed the other day, trains are being run only as far as Heilungchen, 55 miles from Sungpu. Being also a new line, the accommodations leave very much to be desired, but it is provided with all requisites for train operation. The tolling stock is of the same type as that of the S.M.R. Co. On the whole, the new line is better equipped than supposed casually.

This line runs through the most fertile country served by a railway in Manchuria. Ex-General Manager Ostromouff of the Chinese Eastern Railway, who is the building contractor for the new railway, speaks of that particular belt as superior even to the most fertile region in all Russia, that will need no manoeuvring for 40 years to come.

C.E.R. Eastern Section.

As to the C.E.R. Eastern Section to Prugrichanya on the Ussuri frontier, matters remained much the same as when M. Ostromouff had the line under management 4 years ago, save for the opening of new stations here and there.

Unlike the Southern Section between Harbin and Kwanchengzu, the Eastern Section has only one train run each way daily.

In Kirin, the progress of the new Kirin-Tunhua Line construction was witnessed. The bridging work across the Sungari near Kirin has been finished to the extent of 80 per cent, and by next August, the bridge itself will be ready for traffic.

As regards construction work on the other side of the Sungari, thanks to the transport of building materials over the ice during last winter, work has made much headway, the rail-laying work having been done more than 10 miles. Over the about 24 mile section this side of Lonyethling Pass, the work has been done to the extent of roughly 70 per cent, and granting that everything goes well, traffic may be extended to near Lonyethling tunnel by next winter. This tunnel is to be 6,000 ft. long, being the most difficult piece of engineering on the whole line. One day's progress of excavation is 5-6 metres, and already almost half the distance has been covered. This tunnel is expected to be completely pierced through during the current year and by July or so next year, it may get ready for railway traffic.

Beyond the Pass up to Tunhua, the terminus, work has made splendid progress. The earth-work will be well nigh finished in the current year.

Under Mukden Government.

The new Mukden-Hailungcheng Line under Chinese management was inspected in a couple of days. At present, 130 miles from Mukden to North Shanchengtu is open. The remaining 30 miles to Hailungcheng will probably be completed.

(Continued on next Column.)

COAL MINE AMALGAMATION.

SIR ALFRED MOND'S PROPOSALS.

REGULAR EMPLOYMENT AND BETTER PAY.

The whole question of the future of the mining industry and its organization will be discussed at an early date in the House of Commons, says the Daily Express.

The debate will be raised by the Socialists, who will call attention to the prevailing unemployment in the industry. This will open the door to pleas for re-organization and new selling arrangements. The debate will take place on the first available supply day, which will probably be next week.

Sir Alfred Mond, giving evidence before the Railway and Canal Commission, explained the benefits of amalgamation.

It would, he said, enable the owners to offer better terms and conditions to the men, and would help to ensure regularity of employment. He looked forward to a re-organization of the whole industry of the country by means of district amalgamations with satisfactory results.

It is officially announced in Paris that the coal embargo, which has already affected the British exporting areas, will probably be withdrawn in a few months.

MARKETS ABROAD.

Sir Alfred Mond appeared as a witness before the Railway and Canal Commission, which began an inquiry into the proposed amalgamation of the South Wales anthracite colliery concerns, including Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries, Ltd., of which Sir Alfred is chairman, and the United Anthracite Collieries, Ltd.

Sir Alfred said that for some time he had been interested in the amalgamation of business concerns. He was approached in 1922 with regard to an endeavour to amalgamate the anthracite industry of South Wales.

At an early stage he was convinced that the finest smokeless fuel in the world was not known as it should be. He advised the formation of propaganda committees to make it more widely known.

"I do not think that anthracite has been what I call 'sold' at all yet," he said. "There has always been a large export market for it in France, Italy, the Mediterranean, and the Baltic ports, and the Canadian market."

Welsh Anthracite.

Sir Alfred went on to say that the city of Montreal burnt 1,000,000 tons of anthracite a year, and the Dominion as a whole 5,000,000 tons more than the output of South Wales. The anthracite coal of Wales was superior to that of America.

The need for regularity of employment in the coal industry was essential both to the coal-owners and the men, and by this amalgamation he thought the present position would be improved.

Mr. Jowitt, K.C. (for the collieries): Do you regard the interests of men and masters as antagonistic?

Sir Alfred: No. On the prosperity of the industry depends the prosperity of the men.

Is it good economy and finance to pay low wages? No, that has never been my view.

Sir Alfred agreed with counsel that the re-organization of industry would in time have to be carried out from the international point of view. In fact, the whole tendency of industry was international. The continuous disturbances in the coal industry were absolutely devastating. By amalgamations he thought that concerns would be able to offer better terms and conditions to the men.

Mr. Justice Sankey (chairman): What is the limit of amalgamation?

Six Groups.

Sir Alfred: I don't know. One can hardly determine. The German coalfields are in six groups, and they produce as much coal as in the whole of England. In America, too, collieries are organized. If there is good management there is no reason why in England collieries should not be divided into regional districts and satisfactory results obtained.

Sir Alfred Cope, deputy-chairman of Amalgamated Anthracite Companies, Ltd., who also gave evidence, said that one of the main objects of the amalgamation was the elimination of uneconomic and wasteful competition.

also within this year. A 42 mile branch line from North Shanchengtu to a colliery at Takata is expected to be built this year. This line was started simultaneously with the Taonan-Angangchi Line two years ago, and lies under direct management of the Mukden Government. Dearth of rolling stock has stood in the way of carrying building materials and freights satisfactorily. When the new branch line gets ready, the entire line will become more promising.

The Kirin-Hailungcheng Line, of which so much is made, may prove an extension of this line in future. —Manchuria Daily News.

FILM VILLAGE WONDERS.

CHINA IN LONDON.

SCENES FOR SIR ALAN COBHAM'S STORY.

Two of the most interesting and the biggest outdoor scenes ever prepared for the making of British films will be in use when in the fields surrounding the Elstree (Hertfordshire) studios a complete fair, with merry-go-rounds, peep-shows, strong men, and performing seals, is coming into existence ready for the new boxing picture "The Ring," while at Edgware (Middlesex), adjoining the Staglane aerodrome, a complete Chinese village, over which swarms of aeroplanes will hover, has arisen ready for scenes in "The Flight Commander," the picture from an original story by Sir Alan Cobham.

The Chinese village has taken over 100 men more than a month to build, has used up acres of timber, tons of plaster, as well as tons of nails and of paint, and will be entirely a local product, as even the Chinese signwriting and architecture have been done on the spot.

Highwayman Picture.

In addition to these two big undertakings, film production generally is more active than it has been for many years in this country.

Worcestershire has been agog for days past over a highwayman picture starring Mr. Matheson Lang, picturesque scenes for which have been staged in and around Evesham.

The Sir Harry Lauder film, "Huntingtower," is in full swing at the Cricklewood, N.W., studios, where on Monday the production of the film from an original story by Mr. Anthony Aughts (promising some unusual peeps into the lives of film actors and actresses) will also begin.

Mr. Nelson Keys.

Mr. Herbert Wilcox, while finishing off "Mumsey," in which Miss Pauline Frederick is starred, announces that in his next picture, to be called "The Tipster," Mr. Nelson Keys will be starred for the first time.

Preparations for "The Constant Nymph," film, in which Miss Dorothy Gish will play Tessa, with Mr. Basil Dean making his debut as a film director, are practically complete.

Mr. Ivor Novello, considered the most popular of all English screen players, is well into his part in "The Vortex" while "The Sonnet" and "The Battle of the Falkland Islands," among other noteworthy British films in course of production, are practically complete.

YOUTH IN BUSINESS.

LORD WINCHESTER'S OFFER TO PUBLIC SCHOOL BOYS.

The Marquess of Winchester announced at the first ordinary annual general meeting of the Drapery Trust, Ltd., at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C., that the directors had decided to employ boys from public schools.

The retail trade, as well as the manufacturing and wholesale trade, demanded the best brains. He added:—

Management is our main problem. If young men intending to go into business on leaving public schools would realise that there are splendid opportunities and ample scope for the application of initiative in the retail trade then our difficulties would be lessened.

We propose to improve the position in so far as we are concerned, and the directors have decided to offer to young men of the right type the opportunity of entering our business and studying it from the beginning to the end, going through each department.

A BLUE MOON.

BOMBAY'S COLOURED NIGHT.

The extraordinary phenomenon of a blue moon was observed in Bombay some time ago.

The moon at first appeared to be of a Cambridge blue, later turning green before assuming its normal colour.

It is believed that the condition of the pre-monsoon atmosphere was responsible for the phenomenon.

M. le Morvan, astronomer at the Paris Observatory, has chronicled the observation of immense zones of green in the moon. He believes they are due to the rays of the sun refracted from myriads of pointed crystals and semi-transparent rocks, which abound in the moon's volcanic regions.

He argues that the green is seen only when the rays of the sun strike the moon at a very acute angle.

QUEEN'S

SYD CHAPLIN

in

His Super Farce Comedy

"Oh, What a Nurse"

STAR

BEBE ERNEST NOAH
DANIELS TORRANCE BEERY

in

Zane Grey's Thrilling Story

HERITAGE OF THE DESERT

WORLD

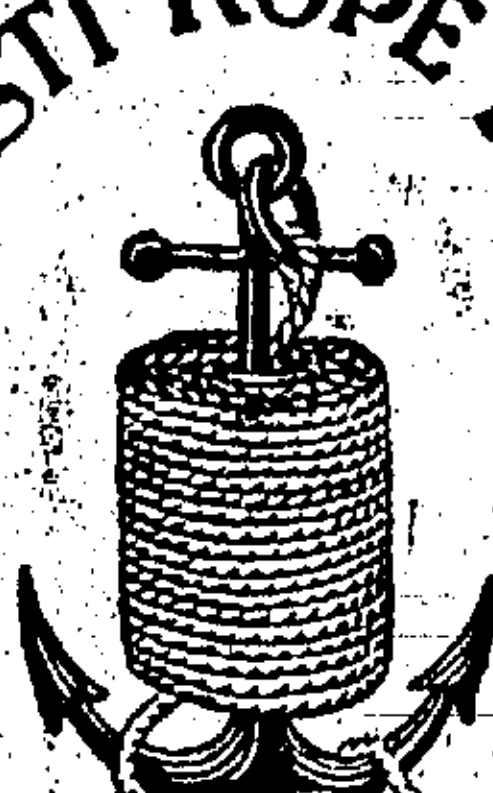
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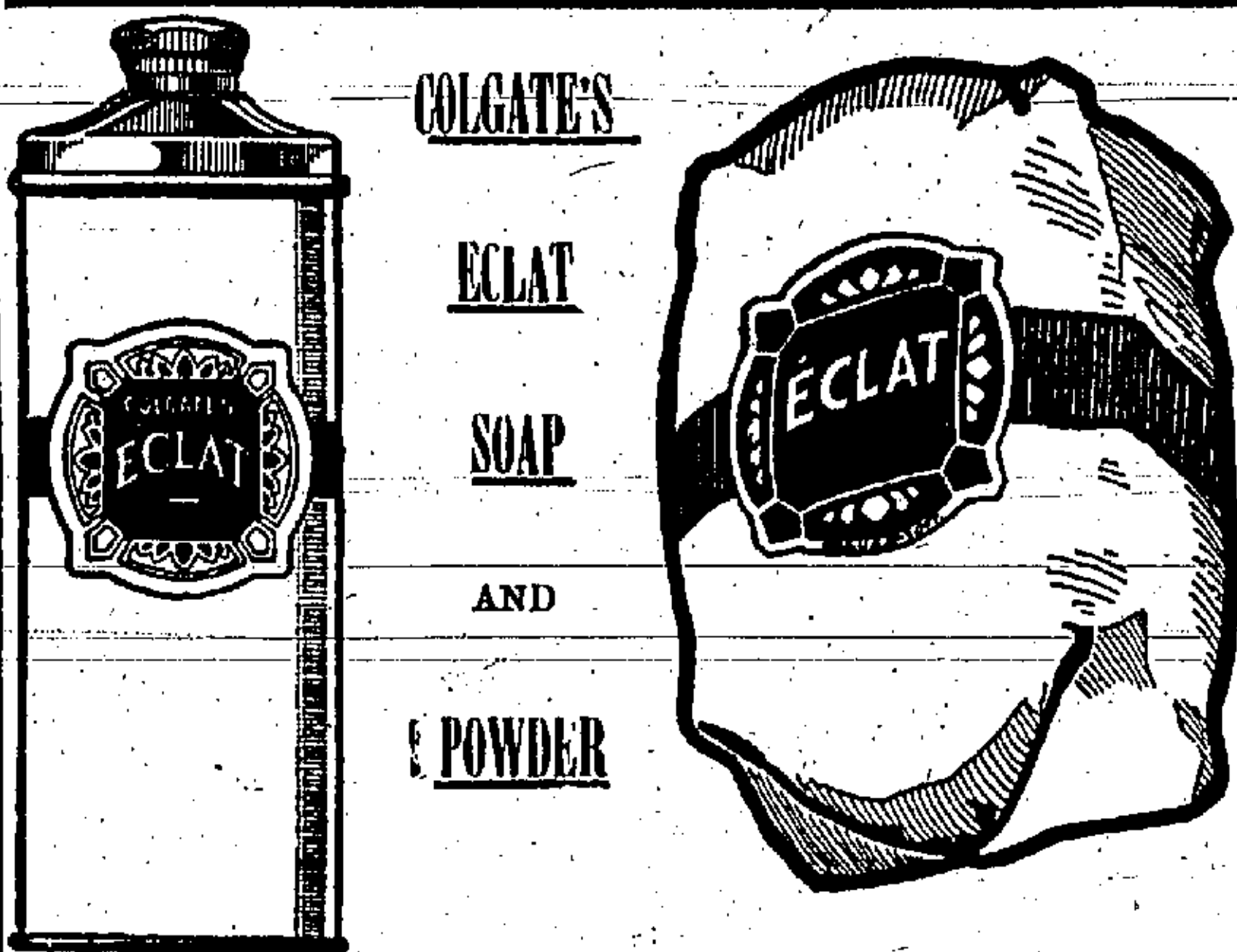
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THE SALT GABELLE RAID.

NATIONALISTS' ATTACK ON THE RE-ORGANIZATION LOAN.

DISTRICT INSPECTORATES ABOLISHED.

BONDHOLDERS' SECURITY FURTHER
ENDANGERED.

Writing on the subject of the Nationalist raid on the Salt Gabelle, the *North-China Daily News* gives the following very clear summary of the issue:—

The full significance of the news has not, perhaps, been fully grasped by the public. The most important point is that which states that "the 'Nationalists' propose to dismiss all the district inspectors within their jurisdiction."

It has since been ascertained that orders for the abolition of the District Inspectorates of Salt Revenue in the areas under the effective control of the Nanking Nationalist Government were issued by the Ministry of Finance of that Government on the 2nd instant. It was intimated in those orders that the District Inspectorate should cease functioning as from June 30th, and that no funds for the salaries of the Foreign and Chinese Inspectors and their staffs, or for other purposes connected with the work of the Inspectorates as such, would be provided after that date. As the collection of revenue has for some time not been controlled by the District Inspectors affected by the order, this means that the Inspectorates are abolished.

The District Inspectorates of Salt Revenue were created in accordance with Article 5 of the Reorganization Loan Agreement between the Quintuple Group of Foreign Banks and the Chinese Government, which was signed on April 28th, 1913, the Banks concerned being the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, the Banque de l'Indo-China, the Russo-Asiatic Bank, and the Yokohama Specie Bank.

Without a "By Your Leave."

One of the principal conditions of the loan was that there should be created a Central Salt Administration at Peking, under a Chinese Chief Inspector and Foreign Associate Chief Inspector, while at each salt-producing centre there should be a District Inspectorate, under one Chinese and one foreign District Inspector, who are jointly responsible for the collection and deposit of the salt revenues. These organs were duly set up, and by universal acknowledgment have rendered magnificent services to China. It is some of these Inspectorates which the Nanking Government has, without so much as a "by your leave," arbitrarily purported to have abolished as from June 30th. The offices affected are those of Kwangtung, Fukien, Chekiang and Kiangsu.

This action manifestly constitutes a flagrant violation of the Reorganization Loan Agreement, which even in the immensely superior state of Chinese finances in 1913 would never have been made without provision for a measure of foreign supervision of the salt revenue. While the District Inspectorates in the areas controlled by the Nationalists have been interfered with to a greater or less extent, they had up to the date of this order, remained in existence, and were available at any moment to resume their full functions. By their present actions the Nationalists are not only breaking a legal international contract, but are destroying delicate machinery which, if allowed to remain in existence, even though not working to capacity, could nevertheless render invaluable services to the Chinese nation.

The Customs Next? There is no need to dilate on the wanton breach of agreement which is involved in this action of the Nanking Government. Such happenings, which flatly contradict the asseverations of Dr. C. C. Wu that "the policy of our Government is to be friendly with every nation," are unfortunately too common to excite special remark.

But the extremely important question arises: If the Nanking Government is permitted by the foreign Powers interested to "get away with" the abolition of Salt Inspectorates, how long will it be before it abolishes the foreign control of the Customs?

There is exactly the same harm to foreign interests in either case, and everyone knows the danger of allowing precedents to be established which attack the legitimate rights of foreigners in China. On what ground could the foreign Powers resent the abolition of the Customs House of Shanghai more than the forcible closure of the Sungkiang Inspectorate of Salt Revenue, which also functions in the International Settlement; or the ousting of the foreign Commissioner of Customs of Nanking more than the dismissal of the foreign District Inspector of Salt Revenue of Yangchow?

The foreign control of the Salt Revenue and that of the Customs Revenue exist for precisely the same purpose, namely, the protection of the interests of foreign purchasers of bonds emitted by the Chinese Government, bonds for which tens of thousands of foreigners have given their good hard cash, of which cash the Chinese Government has had the use.

There is nothing unusual in the agreement of a nation to appoint subjects of another nation or nations to supervise the collection and disposal of a national revenue which has been pledged for a loan; examples of this kind, in the present day, are to be found in European countries. In the case of China the foreign superintendents of revenue are actually appointed by the Chinese Government itself, and as individuals, are subject to dismissal by her, as witness the recent case of Sir Francis Aglen. Thus there is no question of the infringement of "sovereign rights."

Sovereign Rights Not Infringed.

China wants to borrow money; she invites foreign bankers to make a loan; conditions are discussed, one of which is that there shall be foreign supervision of the revenues offered as security, the supervisors to be regarded as the employees of the Chinese Government and to be subject to dismissal for good cause; these conditions are accepted, and the money changes hands. Where is the infringement of "sovereign rights?"

As a matter of fact it has never been contended that the Reorganization Loan constituted an infringement of China's sovereign rights. There is consequently the less reason for the wanton action of the Nanking Government in deliberately breaking the loan agreement.

The action to be taken by the Group Banks and their respective nations towards this wanton breach of agreement will be awaited with great interest by the thousands of holders of bonds secured on the salt revenue, whose principal security is thus further endangered.

FENG OVER THE YELLOW RIVER.

PEKING CONFIDENT IT DOES NOT MEAN MUCH.

HANYANG ARSENAL THE REAL AIM.

PEKING, July 11th.

Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang has crossed the Yellow River at two places, near Loyang and near Kai-feng. Both units are heading for the Taoshing Railway and the western detachment is within 15 miles of the Pekin Syndicate's mines at Chiao-tso, which have up to the present been protected by a small body of Fengtien men, detached for that purpose.

It is believed that two foreigners, who were left in charge of the property, have withdrawn.

Informed Chinese do not attach much importance to these reports. Even if they are true, they say, Marshal Feng cannot spare many men for such a jaunt. They throw cold water on the theory that Feng Yu Hsiang is preparing a drive up the Peking-Hankow Railway, contending that he is much too weak to venture on an expedition, the effect of which would be to leave him, even if successful, with exposed flanks.

Yen Shih Shan is as suspicious of him as of any other contender for power in North China. The assumption of the Northern militarists is that Feng's real objective is Hankow—to be specific, the Hanyang Arsenal and the port facilities. For years he has held the hope that at some time or another he would have a port all to himself. How this is to be decided is a question for political maneuvering more than by military progress.

Not in Western Sense.

"Do you think he will march on Hankow?" I asked a Chinese observer to-day.

"Not in the Western sense," he replied, "but he hopes to get there in his own way, and when he has arrived, he will replenish his diminished armament for the further making of war that is in store for him."

It is felt here that the only bridge connecting himself and Chiang Kai Shek is General Huang Fu. He it was who maneuvered the meeting at Hsuehchow. He found Chiang Kai Shek receptive of the proposal only after the temporary setback he had sustained in the north from Yen Shih Shan, whose experiment in verbal belligerence came to naught when Chang Tso Lin assumed office as Generalissimo.

Yen, now, has a distinct problem on his hands in the trouble he may expect as a result of his dissolution of the provincial assembly and the elevation of the local branch of the Kuomintang into a kind of advisory council.

In Peking's opinion this problem will soon be sufficiently acute to keep him busy inside his own province. Proof that some kind of unfaction was reached by the recent conference in Peking is contained in the continued despatch of reinforcements from the Peking-Hankow Line to Tientsin.

Foreigners, generally, are recovering hope that equilibrium in the north will not be disturbed before the end of the holiday season.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

LAST MESSAGE FROM LIEUT. PHILLIPS?

RETICENCE OF NAVAL AUTHORITIES.

A sudden fragment of paper picked up on the island of Cheung Chau proved to be the last message ever written by Flight-Lieut. Leonard W. H. Phillips, the ill-fated young pilot who crashed near the spot.

The Naval authorities, to whom the note was passed on, refuse to divulge its contents. The note was written on a form headed "For use when flying only."

ANTI-RICKSHA MOVEMENT.

At Palembang, Java, there is a movement on foot to abolish the rickshas. The Chinese state that the work of a ricksha coolie is degrading and they intend to petition the Resident to prevent the immigration of ricksha coolies from Singapore.

An attempt will also be made to collect a fund of Glds. 30,000 to pay off the contracts of 320 rickshas now in operation at Palembang. The coolies will be allowed a certain period of time to try to get other work or to return to China, and will be supported.

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DISTINGUISHED RUSSIAN ARTISTES.

LEO PODOLSKI AND MME. VERA MIROVA.

TO APPEAR ONCE AT QUEEN'S THEATRE.

M. Leo Podolski, distinguished Russian pianist, and his partner, Mme. Vera Mirova, are to give one performance in Hong Kong on August 8th after an absence of five years. These two artistes, who are as well-known in the East as in the United States, left Chicago on April 28th for Paris on the first stage of a world tour. The Dutch East Indies were next visited, and here a series of 41 concerts was given. Performances are to be given in Japan and Honolulu, after which the tour will end at San Francisco.

The musical career of M. Podolski has been a romantic one. He began his training at the age of eight in Odessa, his birthplace; and was eventually placed under Professor George Lalewicz, with whom he studied in Odessa for two years, following Lalewicz when the latter was appointed to a Professorship in Cracow Conservatory. Subsequently Lalewicz accepted a professorship in the Vienna Royal Academy and again Podolski followed him. After four months at the Academy Podolski won the Rubinstein prize, and was later allowed to give a recital in Berlin. In 1914 he was awarded the Liszt prize, and after that he signed a contract with a famous impresario for a two-year concert tour, one year of which was to be spent in America.

When the War broke out he was in Odessa, and finding himself unable to keep his contract, he made his way to Petrograd and Moscow giving there several recitals. After a tour of the East he visited the whole of Europe, and in Spain gave a concert before the King and Queen. His first appearance in America consisted of a series of three recitals in Chicago, given within a period of eight weeks.

Mme. Mirova is a dancer of distinction, noted especially for her interpretations of the native dances of the Far East. She studied for five years in Java, Bali, Siam, Burma, Japan, China and India.

Mme. Mirova has also toured Europe, and achieved a considerable success in Paris during 1925. After visiting most of the principal cities of the Continent, she returned to the Far East. M. Podolski and Mme. Mirova have now almost completed their Eastern tour, and are on their return journey to America. A single performance will be given at the Queen's Theatre on August 8th. These two artistes gave concerts here in 1919, 1921, and 1922.

SIR HUGH AND LADY CLIFFORD BACK IN SINGAPORE.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Lady Clifford, arrived in Singapore by the *Sea Belle* on Saturday afternoon.

They were met on the yacht by the Master Attendant, Capt. Freyberg, O.B.E., R.N., and came ashore in the Government launch *Kittiwake*.

At the Master Attendant's Pier they were received by the Hon. Mr. E. C. H. Wolf (acting Colonial Secretary), and Mrs. Wolf, the Deputy Master Attendant, Commander W. G. Oldershaw, and Lieut. C. J. Wilson.

Sir Hugh and Lady Clifford attended the Cathedral of The Good Shepherd the high mass at which was performed by Father Ruudolf. Afterwards the National Anthem was sung by the congregation. In their honour a reception was held at the Evêché by M. le Comte de Barillon, and Lady Clifford was presented with a beautiful bouquet of Vanda Joaquim orchids by a little daughter of Mrs. Anroly, made by Mrs. G. F. de Souza, for the congregation.—*Straits Times.*

GUNMEN IN SINGAPORE.

OUTBREAK DUE TO CANTONESE CRIMINALS.

HONG KONG EX-DETECTIVES EMPLOYED BY GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Song Ong Sing asked at a recent meeting of the Singapore Legislative Council:—

(1) In view of the continued activities of gunmen in the streets of Singapore, will Government say what further measures have been taken or are being adopted to deal, in an effective manner, with the situation?

(2) It is alleged that revolvers are imported in parts from China and assembled here. If this allegation is true and the Police authorities are cognisant of the fact, have instructions been issued for a thorough and systematic search of personal luggage of all persons entering Singapore for firearms and their component parts?

(3) Will Government say if it is contemplated to cancel, without assigning any reason therefor, the licence of private individuals who are at present holders of licences to keep firearms?

The reply was:—
(1) Special measures taken to deal with the activities of armed criminals include:—

(a) The enlistment of Hong Kong ex-detectives in the local force employed on special duty watching shipping and arrivals from Hong Kong and South China ports.

(b) Isolation and search by large bodies of police of suspected streets and areas, e.g., Peoples Park, Tan Quee Lan Street, Kallang Road.

(c) Special streets patrols in plain clothes under the charge of European officers, searching suspicious characters for arms.

(d) Extra patrols in uniform in disturbed areas.

(e) Special purchase of revolvers to arm beatmen and patrols. In a short while large numbers of N.C.O.'s and men will be trained in the use of revolvers and, when on duty in disturbed areas, will be armed.

(f) The posting of reward notices and prompt payment in resultant cases of seizure of illicit arms.

Cantonese Criminals.

As in 1926, the outbreak is entirely due to Cantonese criminals. Much personal damage and injury has been done to law-abiding citizens by these men in the course of inter society fights. The situation this year has been worse in that information has been even more difficult to procure, owing to the shooting of policemen and informers and the callous methods of the criminals.

(2) There is nothing known which indicates that weapons are imported in parts and assembled locally.

(3) There is no intention to cancel the licences of private individuals who can show reasonable grounds for the possession of arms. A certain number of licences have not been renewed in cases in which the Chief Police Officer has enquired and found no need to possess and carry arms. It is proposed to continue this policy. There was undue laxity in the past in the issue of new permits.

Since the beginning of this year three licences have been renewed and 42 weapons have been voluntarily surrendered by owners for safe keeping by the police.—*Straits Times.*

MISS DORIS WOODS' RETURN.

Miss Doris Woods, daughter of Mrs. Woods and sister of Miss Aileen Woods, who has been taking a prominent part in the production by Mr. R. B. Salisbury's company of "No, No, Nanette," is expected back in the Colony on Thursday by the P. & O. s.s. *Ramapoind*. Miss Woods, who is of course very well known in local musical circles joined Mr. Salisbury's company last February when one of his principals left just before they started on an extensive tour of India.

Miss Woods has made a very great success in this first venture of hers on the professional stage. She will be a welcome recruit to the musical talent now doing everything possible to entertain Service men, and among whom Miss Aileen Woods is so great a favourite.

NO DANGER FROM
"REDS."20,000 TROOPS ON HUNAN
KIANGSI BORDER.

TRADE UNION "JUSTICE."

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The Canton Government are of the opinion that there is no immediate danger of a "Red" invasion from either Hunan or Kiangsi. General Chu Pei Teh and General Chang Fa Fu, the mercenary troops commanders now leading the "Reds" but who were originally despatched from Canton, are unlikely to give trouble as they both have occupied territories where they can tax and recruit at will to their own advantage. If they think they can get anything out of him they will be ready enough to take instructions from M. Borodin, but they are not and never have been sincere disciples of Communism or even of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen. The Canton Authorities claim that they have now more than 20,000 men in the Kwangtung districts bordering Hunan and Kiangsi, being details of the 1st, 5th, and 7th Corps.

Following the well intentioned efforts of Peking, Canton hopes to get on with the work of obtaining an independent judiciary. Only the other day the militarists in Peking dismissed a number of judges for releasing Mme. Borodin. There has been a not dissimilar incident in Canton where the offending force was organized labour. Last week-end the Mechanics' Union pickets surrounded the Canton High Court and compelled the release of a professional labour agitator charged with murder. The Union, whose influence extends to the electric light, water, and railroad services, threatened to hold up these services by a strike, and Mr. Chen Yung, the Chief Justice, and a brother-in-law of Mr. Hu Han Min, a former Canton Governor and present Chairman of the Military Council in Nanking, was forced to yield to the demands of the mob.

According to an order from Nanking, all labour unions in South China are obliged to accept Kuomintang propagandists, who are appointed just as chaplains are to foreign armies. But they teach, not religion but political doctrines and, they have to report periodically to the Labour Division of the Kuomintang in Nanking on the progress made.

The work of combing out opponents of the pro-Nanking régime is still going on in Canton. Last Friday two overseas merchants from Indo-China arriving at Canton were arrested as comrades of Mr. Sun Fo, but they declared that they have neither heard of Mr. Sun nor of Bolshevism. People in Canton are now becoming very afraid that the hundreds of detectives and secret service men of the Police and Military Forces will have to get some "results" in order to justify their existence and everyone is afraid of being one of the said "results."

Last month, according to Kuomintang official figures, the military forces only spent \$9,977,905.81 of Cantonese army; and for the last five months, the Kuomintang leaders contend, they have taken less than \$25,000,000 from the Cantonese people.

Mr. Samuel Wong, a chemical engineer and the head of the Kwangtung Arsenal at Shekheung, is being forced to resign owing to clamour against him by the "workers."

(Continued on next column.)

FRACAS IN THE
STREET.YOUTH WHO RESISTED
ARREST.ALLEGATIONS AGAINST
POLICE SERGEANT.

That a Chinese youth of the middle-class, Percy Li, had been roughly handled by the police while on business for his mother was alleged at the Central Magistracy yesterday. Li, who gave his address as No. 500, Queen's Road, was charged with refusing to allow himself to be searched and with resisting arrest. He was defended by Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton.

Sergeant Haywood said he was on duty in Queen's Road West at about 1 o'clock on July 9th when the defendant carrying a bundle under his arm came running towards him. Witness became suspicious and asked defendant where he came from. Defendant replied "What has that to do with you?" Witness told defendant he wanted to search him but defendant refused and was told he would be arrested. When witness took defendant by the arm he struggled violently and became very abusive. A crowd of people including several of defendant's friends collected and a Chinese constable came to the assistance of Sergeant Haywood.

Witness said he used considerable force to overpower defendant who then remarked "You think we Chinese are frightened of you damned Englishmen."

A large crowd followed to the police station.

HAD HIS FACE SMACKED?

Mr. Hall Brutton put it to witness that he had said "What's up?" and had thereupon been smacked across the face. The Sergeant denied adding that he had been forced to kick defendant's legs from under him since he kicked and struggled. The Sergeant also denied that he had knelt upon the youth's chest.

In answer to further questions by Mr. Hall Brutton, witness said he remembered prisoner's mother coming up to him and she was very abusive. He did not tell her to get out but to come to the Police Station if she wished to know what her son had done. He did not threaten to arrest her. On the way to the police station defendant threatened, in Chinese, to kill him.

Corroborative evidence was given by a Chinese constable.

Mr. Hall Brutton told his Worship (Major C. Willson) that the parents of accused had for many years supported entirely a home for aged people. On the night in question Li had been sent out to procure some European clothes for use in an entertainment to be given at the home, and he was carrying these clothes when stopped by the Sergeant. He should call three witnesses to show that Li had been struck upon the face.

The case was remanded until to-day.

In reply to the request of the anti-British Boycott Society that the Nanking Government protest against the recent British anti-piracy expedition to Bias Bay, the said Administration have simply noted the request, adding no assurance that the matter will receive attention. Dr. C. C. Wu, the Nanking Foreign Minister, is not likely to take any action in this matter.

Last Sunday the s.s. *Tai Hing* arrived at Wuchow from Hong Kong with some dozens of bottles of aerated water on board for the use of passengers. The pickets seized them, and despite a protest by the stewards made away with both the bottles and their contents.

Since last Saturday, the retailers of cigarettes in Canton have declared a boycott against the manufacturing companies because the companies have withdrawn their usual discount.

NEW TERRITORY
ROBBERY.VICTIMS BOUND AND
GAGGED.

THIEVES GET FIVE YEARS.

At the Criminal Sessions yesterday, three Chinese were charged before the acting Chief Justice with committing an armed robbery at Sha Po Village, Ping Shan District, on the night of May 15th. A second count of receiving stolen property was also framed against them.

Mr. H. K. Holmes, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted and the defendants were not represented.

From the evidence of the prosecution, it appeared that the defendants, on the night in question, had entered a house occupied by a widow, a servant, a small child and a visitor. The inmates were intimidated by revolvers and they were subsequently bound and gagged. The robbers stole various articles of clothing.

Investigation made by the Police led them to a pea-nut oil factory in the district where five men were arrested. One of the men gave himself away by claiming a basket which contained a piece of soap similar to that stolen from the house. Several pieces of clothing were also found near the beds occupied by the men in the factory. Behind a loose brick in the wall two revolvers were found; one of which was fully loaded and the other had one chamber loaded.

The defendants denied the charge. The first man said that he slept in a friend's house that night, and the third accused said that on that day he was at work from 4 a.m. until 11 a.m. He took a walk at 6 p.m. and after that he returned to the factory. In a statement made to Police, the first defendant said that he was not there and knew nothing about the robbery. He said he was sleeping at Shauiwan that night and early next morning he took a launch to Shauihuip where he pawned his jacket for eighty cents. The pawn tickets, he said, was taken away by the Police when he was arrested.

His Lordship asked for the pawn ticket to be produced but the police said that the ticket was not found. The Chinese detectives who made the arrest were recalled and in answer to his Lordship, they said that no pawn ticket was found on prisoners except three pawn tickets on the third defendant.

The first defendant corrected his statement and said that the pawn ticket was not on his person, but was hidden somewhere near his bed and that the Police had taken it away from there.

His Lordship said at this stage that the charge of receiving stolen property would have to be withdrawn as the evidence did not show that the defendants were actually in possession of the property.

The jury retired for about ten minutes and when they re-assembled, they returned a verdict of "guilty" against the three defendants.

In passing sentence, His Lordship said that he was in accordance with the verdict and that he must deal with the case severely. Crime of that nature must be stopped. The men had committed an armed robbery in a village far away from Police protection and among their own village people. He sentenced them each to five years' hard labour and 12 strokes with the birch.

"DID NOT ROB BUT STEAL."

Before the acting Puisne Judge, Mr. J. Jacks, three Chinese were charged with robbing a shop some time in May at Kowloon City. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith, and the defendants were not legally represented.

The first defendant said that he did not go there to rob but just to steal something. The second and third defendant denied the charge and said that they were just passing through the vicinity and were arrested for no reason at all.

They were all sentenced to three years' hard labour.

A SELF-CONFESSED
MURDERER?"THOUGHT HE WAS
ALLOWED TO STEAL."FOUR WEEKS "TO STUDY
LAWS OF HONG KONG."

If what a youthful Chinese told the Police and the Court is true, Sun On district, not very far from Kowloon but under Chinese administration, is a very lawless country. It is a place where one may steal and murder at will, and, according to the information which this young man gave to the Police, he had just shot a man dead in that village and had come to Hong Kong to forget the incident.

He had come here to forget, but the foolish fellow did another deed of the kind that takes some forgetting. When he landed in this Colony, a clansman of his was kind enough to give him a roof over his head. One day he saw a big trunk containing clothing to the value of about \$13, and at once his imagination ran riot. He thought of the good time he would have if only he could get that trunk.

Opportunity came his way. The night was cool and the household were fast asleep so our hero went up to the cockloft, took the trunk down, and made off with it to Hunghom. There he pawned it and spent the proceeds.

One can hardly believe that conscience pricked, but the next day he attempted to return the pawn tickets to the owner of the box and its contents. This he eventually succeeded in doing and, incidentally, it caused his arrest.

Surprised All Round.

He was taken before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Central Magistracy yesterday and charged with the offence. He was surprised and told the Court that he did not know the regulations of this Colony as he had just arrived from the country and that was the reason why he had stolen the trunkful of clothes.

Mr. Lindsell was more surprised than he was. "What," he said, "did not know the regulations? What are you talking about? Are you allowed to steal in your country?" The Magistrate gave him four weeks in gaol to get conversant with the laws of Hong Kong.

It was then that the further surprise was sprung upon the Court. Inspector Grant asked the Magistrate to question the youth as to why he had come to Hong Kong. Mr. Lindsell wanted to know what the Inspector was aiming at and then the obliging police officer said that the youth had told him that he had just murdered a man by shooting him before coming to Hong Kong. His Worship made no comment.

HONG KONG A.D.C.

REPORT ON A SUCCESSFUL
YEAR.HOPE TO PRODUCE "MARY
ROSE" LATER.

The annual meeting of the Hong Kong Amateur Dramatic Club stated during the period under review two productions were staged. Difficulty was experienced at the beginning of the season and five short plays were put on in the nature of an experiment.

It had been intended to produce "Mary Rose," but shortage of time prevented this although a great deal of trouble was gone to in that connection, and it is probable that it will be given at some later date. "The Last of Mrs. Cheyne" was produced and proved a great success, the Company playing to good houses nightly and the public who took part in both the Club's productions, the Club extended their sincere thanks.

It was with great regret that the Club had to accept the resignation of the Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird, who was the oldest member and President of the Club, and had done a vast amount of useful work during the past 33 years. As a mark of appreciation the Club presented Mr. Bird with an inland blackwood tray. The thanks of the Club were due, the report concluded, to Mr. J. H. Seth, for auditing the accounts.

The committee elected to act during the ensuing season is as under: Mr. A. N. Lacey (President), Mr. W. K. Reynolds (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer), Lieut. Comdr. G. F. Hole, Major J. Macready, Mr. F. E. Hopkins, Mr. H. Davenport-Brown, and Mr. M. M. Maas. It is understood that the Committee is to meet shortly to discuss and decide on the next production.

BISHOP OF SINGAPORE'S
DEPARTURE.SEVENTEEN YEARS IN THE
DIOCESE.

A RECORD OF SOUND WORK.

The Bishop of Singapore, the Rt. Rev. Charles James Ferguson-Davie, and Mrs. Ferguson-Davie, O.B.E., left Singapore last Thursday on retirement from the East. Thus came to an end the ministrations of the first Bishop of Singapore, which has lasted over a period of 17½ years. With many difficulties in the way, mainly a lack of money, the Bishop has seen the diocese through the chrysalis stage until it has grown from something which was in a sense parochial to an embracing body.

Steady Growth.

In recent years, the influence of the Church of England in this diocese has undergone steady growth. The many societies and charitable institutions which are everywhere part and parcel of the Church of England, have been fostered and placed upon a sure foundation as can be built, having regard to the fact that so much depends upon voluntary contributions, which at times may not be forthcoming to equal extent.

The Bishop of Singapore has never courted what is generally known as "popularity," but he has made many friends particularly among those who have had reason to know how thoroughly he has carried out his work of setting this wide-flung diocese on its feet, and how conscientiously he has tackled a big task.

As a preacher he almost always confined himself to theological discourses, and on occasions when dealing with what was obviously a pet subject he has spoken with force and conviction, and his sincerity has always been unbounded.

The Bishop of Singapore is the son of the late Rev. C. R. Ferguson-Davie and was born in 1872. Educated at Marlborough and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, he was ordained in 1896. After being engaged on missionary work at Rewari and Rawal Pindi he was in 1909 appointed to the newly formed Bishopric of Singapore. He was married to Mrs. Ferguson-Davie in 1902.

Increase of Clergy.

Before the arrival of the Bishop, the Malay Peninsula was included in the Diocese of Sarawak, and, in an interview, His Lordship informed our representative that at that time there were about 11 European clergy in the Diocese, whereas by the end of this year there will be 17. The Asiatic clergy numbered two, and that number has now been brought up to 12; no small achievement when it is remembered that suitable candidates first of all have to be found, and then trained for the ministry. There were about four lady workers at that time, and now there are about 23.

The Mission Hospital.

In Singapore, St. Andrew's Mission Hospital was started in 1913 and was completed in 1923. St. Andrew's School was re-organised and worked on an entirely fresh basis. Up-country the same advancement has been felt. Altogether in the 17 years, not less than seven churches have been built, the latest being St. Christopher's at Johore Bahru, the foundation stone of which was laid recently by the Bishop of London. The consecration was performed by the Bishop of Singapore a short time ago.

In Singapore the Bishop's residence was built in 1922 and the office block was given in 1924.

Mrs. Ferguson-Davie.

Mrs. Ferguson-Davie has been of the greatest assistance in carrying out the philanthropic work of the church. Her medical qualifications have enabled her to perform more than would have been possible otherwise, particularly at St. Andrew's Mission Hospital, in which she has taken a keen interest, and has been the moving spirit from the beginning. The reward of the work came in the King's Birthday Honours, when she was awarded the Order of the British Empire.

From Singapore, the Bishop goes on to Kuala Lumpur, where he has two or three days' hard work to perform. He then intends to visit Bukit Fraser for the purpose of writing and will then spend some time visiting the outlying parts of the diocese. He then intends to visit Burma and India and will probably reach England by April next year.

The Bishop's Successor.

His Lordship was unable to give us any information as to when the appointment of his successor might be expected, or on whom the mantle was likely to fall. He gave an indication of his attitude towards the new prayer book, which has been the subject of so much discussion at Home, when he said that he saw no reason why it should not be accepted here.—*Strait Times*.

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[A.P.R.]

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REMINDER.

CHINESE REPUBLIC 5% GOLD DOLLAR BONDS.

HOLDERS who have not already presented their Coupons No. 5, which were due on JULY 15th, are requested to present them for payment at the BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE, PRINCE'S BUILDING, 100 HONG STREET, as early as possible. [5134]

THE KOWLOON MOTOR BUS CO., LTD.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following persons have been appointed to hold Office as from JANUARY 1st, 1927:—

LOUIE WAI SUN, Managing Director.
LOUIE LEUNG, Treasurer.
LAM MING FAN, Secretary.
L. G. CHONG, Manager.

No Contracts can be recognized by this Company unless signed by at least Two of its Directors.
All Communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LAM MING FAN, Secretary.
Hong Kong, July 18th, 1927. [5127]

THE HONG KONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS Per Share for the Six Months ending 30th JUNE, 1927, will be payable on THURSDAY, AUGUST 4th, on which Date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office, 3, Chater Road.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 22nd JULY to WEDNESDAY, the 3rd AUGUST (Both Days inclusive), during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
L. S. GREENHILL, Secretary.
Hong Kong, 14th July, 1927. [5122]

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 23 Per Share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been Declared for the HALF YEAR Ending 30th JUNE, 1927, at Rate of 2/6 Per Dollar.

The Dividend will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 8th AUGUST, 1927, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 25th JULY, to SATURDAY, the 6th AUGUST, 1927 (Both Days inclusive), during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. C. HYNES, Acting Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 12th July, 1927. [5115]

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 5/NS 2895 dated Hong Kong, 14th October, 1913, for 5 Shares numbered 14623/14627, inclusive, and Certificate No. 5/NS 2896 dated Hong Kong 14th October, 1913, for 5 Shares numbered 62432 and 33738/33739 inclusive, all registered in the Name of LI SING KON, have been LOST or STOLEN, and should therefore not be produced to the Bank before the 28th JULY, 1927. New Certificates for the shares will be issued and the original Certificates Nos 5/NS 2895 and 5/NS 2896 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. C. HYNES, Acting Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 29th June, 1927. [5085]

TO LET

OFFICES

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AND
PRINCE'S BUILDING,
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PRINCE'S BUILDING,
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INTIMATIONS.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., Pedder Street, HONG KONG, on MONDAY, the 25th JULY, 1927, at 11.00 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th JULY to 24th AUGUST, 1927, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 24th June, 1927. [5072]

NOTICE.

MONIES Up to \$120,000 are Available for Investment on 1st Class Mortgage Security subject to a Trustee Valuation.
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[5124]

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Lease. Mid-levels or near PEAK TRAM preferred.—Apply: Box No. 5121, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [5121]

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TO LET FOR SIX WEEKS OR TWO MONTHS.—No. 2, BRANKSOME TOWERS, Fully Furnished, Three Roomed FLAT, Two Modern Bathrooms. Apply: LINSTED & DAVIS, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. [5062]

TO LET.—No. 1, KELLET HOUSE, THE PEAK, Four Rooms, Flush System, Separate Kitchen, Servants' Quarters. All Modern Conveniences.—Apply Messrs. DEACONS, PRINCE'S BUILDING. [5063]

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THE HONG KONG DISPENSARY.

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MARRIAGE.

LAYTON-WRIGHT.—On June 18th, 1927, at St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, GOSFORD BENDISSE LAYTON, to VERA ESTELLE WRIGHT. [5125]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The family of the late Mr. JOSE LUIZ DE SELAVISA ALVES beg to thank their many friends and relatives for the kind inquiries and expressions of sympathy shown them in their recent bereavement and also for their attendance at the funeral. [5137]

Hong Kong Office: 1A, Chater Rd.
London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, July 19th, 1927.

THE MAN-POWER OF THE CHURCH.

The authorities of the Church of England are confronted with a matter of considerable perplexity. It relates to the great and growing shortage of recruits for the ministry. The position is of such grave concern that the Church Assembly recently sent out what may be described as an S.O.S. to the laity throughout the land. The facts as made public indicate that many of the reasons which have been assigned from time to time to account for the disinclination of men to offer themselves for Holy Orders are wide of the mark, as, for instance, that the average stipend is too low. A more important deterrent is inability to meet the cost of training.

At present there are 10,500 clergymen at work in England, as against 21,000 in 1914. It is said that about 550 are falling out every year, while the number ordained has steadily

declined until last year it was only 393. Obviously if this continues in a short time a position will be reached when the working of the parochial system as we have known it hitherto will become impossible. The question of man power can be regarded as one of urgency, because new districts are springing up around London and the big towns, and the increase of the population means that in many parishes the essential work of the Church is left undone. Moreover, unless some means can be devised to assist recruiting for the ministry the continuance of the present work will be jeopardised.

Briefly stated, the position is that since the war a number of candidates who had served in the Forces have received help from Central Funds, and a couple of years ago a new scheme of assistance was introduced. It was proposed to allocate £10,000 of Church Assembly funds in 1925, and £20,000 in 1926 to the purpose of training, and to accept candidates only when the total cost was actually in hand. But sufficient money could not be obtained for the specific purpose. In 1925—only £4,200—was allocated, and in 1926 nothing could be done, for the resources of the Assembly are limited and the calls upon its exchequer are heavy. For administration the annual payments are about £25,000, for clergy pensions £50,000, and for interest on the Training Colleges Capital Fund £18,500 has to be found. These three payments of nearly £95,000 amount to almost as much as the total sum received from what is raised in the Dioceses of England under the heading of the Diocesan quotas.

It is interesting to know that a strong effort is being made to fill the gap left through lack of funds from official sources. There is no shortage of men of good quality, but it appears that most of the candidates offering themselves come from poor or comparatively poor homes, and if they are to be accepted it is imperative that the Church must provide financial help. To meet the present need—and provide for the future Eary Gray on behalf of the Central Board of Finance of the Church Assembly has invited those who can to become "sponsors" for students and see them through.

The proposal is that individuals or groups of individuals should undertake to complete the training of selected candidates. In some cases amounts varying between £25 and £150 a year for one or two years are needed for the special training of those who have taken their degrees, and amounts of between £20 and £250 per annum for five years for those who are at the beginning of their training. Church men and women are invited to make themselves responsible in whole or in part for the education of one candidate.

There is a human touch in this suggestion. In the past many eminent divines of the English Church have been enabled to complete their educational course by generous helpers at a crucial moment, and others who have done good work would never have had the opportunity but for such assistance. If the appeal meets with the response eagerly hoped for it may be that in England there will be a return to the days when a promising young man was sent up to the University by the parish in which he lived, and became in after life, if he had the gift for it, a leader in the Church.

The annual general meeting of the Peak Club will be held on Friday, July 29th, at 6 p.m.

The staff of the Prison Department are holding a whistle drive at Lane, Crawford's Restaurant today at 5.15 p.m.

Two more cases of enteric, one British and one Chinese, were reported from the Victoria District during the week-end.

A Chinese who is alleged to have offered a bribe of \$30 to a policeman was remanded for a week on bail of \$500 and \$500 in sureties.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending June 26th amounted to 99,989 tons, and the sales during the period to 93,571 tons.

Mr. P. J. Wong, hon. secretary of the baseball section of the South China Athletic Association, is departing for North China on vacation but will be back in a month.

A Chinese, living at No. 437, Shanghai Street, second floor, was knocked down by a dust cart on Sunday, sustaining injuries to his feet and mouth which necessitated his removal to the Kwong Wah Hospital.

Among passengers leaving on the a.s. President Lincoln last night was Mrs. Wu Ting Fang, wife of the late Dr. Wu Ting Fang, en route for Shanghai, and from thence she is understood to be going to Nanking.

A bribe of \$670 was alleged to have been offered to an Indian police constable by two Chinese who were charged yesterday at the Central Magistracy. Bail was fixed at \$10,000 each, and a week's formal remand was ordered.

A Chinese who was found trespassing in the Naval Dockyard on Saturday was fined \$5 or seven days' imprisonment at the Central Magistracy yesterday. Defendant said he did not know that he could not enter the yard without permission.

A six-years-old Chinese girl, living at No. 6, Tai Wong Street East, fell from a fifth floor to the street, sustaining injuries to her head and body. She was attended to by Dr. S. L. Shin and then removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

One of the light trains used for conveying material from Morrison Hill to the Praya East reclamation, jumped the rails at the Happy Valley crossing, yesterday morning coming to rest practically at right angles to the track, and causing a traffic obstruction.

The Chinese driver of motor car No. 411 reports that as he was driving from Mongkok Road into Shanghai Street the car knocked down a small boy, four years of age. The boy, who was slightly injured in the head, was taken to the Kwong Wah Hospital.

The construction of the new school house at Ying Wa College for boys has begun. It will replace the present premises at 82, Bonhau Road. The cost of the building will be more than \$50,000. Mr. T. Moffatt, a secretary of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., is chairman of the building committee.

Twenty-six Chinese were arrested by the Wanchai police on Sunday for gambling at No. 12, Star Street, when the case was called before Mr. R. E. Lindell yesterday morning. Three of the men, all of whom were on bail, failed to answer their names, and their bail of \$5 each was estreated. Mr. Lindell fined the 23 gamblers \$3 each. He fined the keeper \$50, or in default, four weeks' jail.

Lieut. G. F. Dent, D.O.M., of the 2nd Battalion the Welch Regiment, had a narrow escape shortly after Sunday night's thunderstorm. He was returning to his mess from the U.S. Recreation Club by ricksha when the coolie slipped and precipitated his passenger into the K.C.C. grounds—a drop of fully twelve feet. The coolie and ricksha followed, the ricksha being damaged and the officer and coolie suffering somewhat from shock and cuts.

Among those present at the funeral on Saturday at the Catholic Cemetery of the late Mrs. Maria Theresa Ligores, the wife of Mr. Manuel Ligores, store-keeper of the Sanitary Department, were:—Mr. N. L. Smith, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Forrest, Mr. Reidy, and Mr. Davis, all of the Sanitary Department, members of the staffs of the storekeeper's department, the general office, the sanitary inspectors, the disinfecting station, Chinese staff of the Sanitary Board, staff of the water works, Mr. Wong and many others.

"THE OTHER SIDE OF THE LANTERN."

Fog and drizzle, wet and slush,
Fell all sticky with mud and muck,
Step on tram and go up Peak,
Arrive at party and feel a freak.

Thus sang a local poet smarting under the indignities of going out at night in Hong Kong's bad weather. It is certainly an amazing proceeding to the newcomer, especially if you happen to live on the top of the Peak. The delights of jogging along the Peak paths in the moonlight have been described, but it is another story when the winds whistle, the fog hangs heavy and the rain streams down. As you open the front door the wind roars in, the chair coolies have carried the chairs right up the steps and the side curtains flap in a melancholy way. The coolies themselves are in oilskins, their bare feet splashing in the pool that has collected on the top of the steps. A more gloomy way of setting out for a party it would be hard to imagine. You worm your way into the chair, the coolie lets down the front curtain and you lurch down the steps holding on to the sides of the chair.

If by any good fortune the rain has stopped, and all you have to contend with is fog and wind, you keep up the front curtain and gaze out into the encircling gloom. The lamps appear dimly with a halo of fog round them, the bushes and trees drip, and ever and again the wind darts out from a nullah and deals the chair a sounding buffet which causes the coolies to stagger and the chair to sway ominously.

On one occasion as we came up through the fog, one of these sudden gusts of wind blew off the hats of four of the coolies. They set down our chairs on the path leaving us with the bitter wind whistling round us while they leapt about the mountain side like goats, looking for their hats and giving hoarse yells of laughter and screaming raucous jests. It was twenty minutes before they found the last hat. It seemed much funnier to them than it did to us.

When you leave a Hong Kong party on a wet night pandemonium ensues. The garden is a seething mass of chairs and coolies shouting and shoving, and endeavouring to find their owners in the dark. You have a sight of relief as you sink back in the chair and prepare for your homeward journey through the dark wild night.

The Peak tram offers a slightly less wearing form of transport, but it is not a joyous affair. As it creeps up the mountain side, steep as the side of a house, I often think of the words of the American student, who on ascending for the first time by the Peak tram gazed apprehensively at the cable slipping down the precipice and said:

"Gee, if that little string broke there'd be some strange faces in Heaven-to-night."

The Tommy's wife was almost as effective. After her first journey in the tram she said in an injured voice:—

"I never thought when I left me 'ome in Chatham as 'ow I'd be drawn up a 'ill in a rabbit-utch on a string."

The Peak tram is a necessary evil, and abuse it though we may, we realise our debt to it, when it goes out of action. True it is supposed to be a hotbed of gossip, for everything indiscreet said in it is overheard and magnified, but nevertheless it provides a dry means of transport once you are inside it.

Of all the ribald sayings about the tram this, I think, the best. A certain professor of the University set about the task of distilling the Peak fog into rain.

"Far better and more profitable," said the cynic, "if he were to devote himself to distilling gin from the atmosphere of the Peak Tram."

BELLA SIDNEY WOOLF.
(Mrs. W. T. Southorn).

PROPERTY SALE.

MANY HOUSES AT YAUMATI.

REALISE NEARLY TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

At the China Auction Rooms yesterday afternoon, Mr. E. V. M. R. de Souza sold, by order of the mortgagees, a valuable leasehold property at Yaumati, Kowloon. It realised nearly two million dollars.

The property is registered in the Land Office as Sections A and B, the remaining portion of the Section C and the remaining portion of Section D of Kowloon Marina Lot No. 49.

The property has a total area of 338,556 square feet of which the area of 88,985 square feet has been built upon and is covered by 111 houses. The rest consists of vacant land.

The 111 houses erected on the property are all newly built four-storied Chinese shops or dwelling houses and are known as Nos. 501 to 561 (odd numbers), Canton Road, and Nos. 1 to 80, Wai Ching Street, Yaumati.

The vacant land consist of five pieces of ground one abutting on the Harbour with a frontage of 800 feet and an area of 213,810 square feet, two abutting on a new street with areas approximately of 12,733 square feet, 17,490 square feet respectively and the remaining two abutting on Wai Ching Street with areas approximately of 3,219 square feet and 3,210 square feet respectively.

The property is held under a Crown lease for the term of 75 years (renewable for a further term of 75 years).

The proportion of Crown rent payable in respect of the property is \$3,965.30 per annum.

The upset price was \$1,750,000, and bidding progressed at the rate of \$500 until the figure of \$1,700,000 was reached. From then onwards the bids were of \$1,000, and the property was eventually knocked down to Mr. N. V. A. Croucher for \$1,780,000.

WEATHER REPORT.

THE END OF THE TYPHOON.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.30 p.m., stated:—
The typhoon is now shown as a depression over S.W. China.
Local. Forecast:—South winds, moderate, cloudy, some rain.

THE C.N.C. STRIKE.

HAVE DISMISSAL NOTICES BEEN SERVED?

There was a rumour current yesterday evening that dismissal notices had been served on members of the floating staff of the China Navigation Company.

Although the story was fairly persistent, a Daily Press representative failed to elicit any definite information regarding it.

Neither confirmation nor denial could be obtained from representatives of the C.N.C., our representative being told that "there was no information for the newspapers."

A C.N.C. officer, when approached, said "he knew nothing about it."

There was, it is understood, a meeting of the Guild last evening, but no further information could be gathered from that quarter.

Whether the story current is correct remains to be seen. If it is, the strike must automatically end, but there will probably be some important issues.

Earlier news in the day was to the effect that there was still no change, and that the deadlock would be a long drawn out affair.

Although regular meetings have been held in Hong Kong by the Guild, there appear to have been no instructions of importance received from Shanghai.

The s.s. "Shantung" did not leave for the North owing to the typhoon, until yesterday morning, when she sailed with a full cargo of 2,600 tons for Shanghai.

THE BOYCOTT

There is no change in the position of the boycott of Chinese passenger traffic on the British steamers.

The Kinshan arrived yesterday afternoon with six European passengers, three Naval ratings and 24 Chinese, of whom only two or three were legitimate passengers, the others being cargo coolies.

The Lunghan, arriving in the evening, was similarly situated.

PILL PURVEYOR SUSPECTED OF RED SYMPATHIES.

Dr. Leung Pui Kie, of Canton, who is well known as a purveyor of anti-malaria pills in Hong Kong and throughout South China, is still in Hong Kong. Dr. Leung on arriving here was detained by the Police but is now out on bail. Dr. Leung denies that he has had anything to do with the "Reds" in Canton, and his affairs are in the hands of a local solicitor.

ANOTHER PROVINCE RAIDS SALT GABELLE.

THE IMPENDING PEACE PARLEY IN PEKING.

FENGTIENESE CONSIDERING CHIANG KAI SHEK'S TRUCE OFFER.

WHAT THE KUOMINTANG GENERALISSIMO PROPOSES.

NORTHERNERS CONTINUE TO ACT VIGOROUSLY IN SHANTUNG.

The Fengtienese leaders are still considering Marshal Chiang's armistice offer, and though nothing definite has yet been done, it is probable that a parley will soon take place in Peking; indeed, one of the telegrams stated that discussion is now proceeding.

Meanwhile, the Fengtienese are proceeding vigorously against the Southerners in Shantung, and Marshal Feng's troops are stated to be pouring into that province at two points.

A coup d'état of a queer kind appears to have taken place at Hankow, as the result of which one of the Hunanese generals, described as "anti-Red," is believed to be in possession not only of Hankow but also of Hanyang.

The Chihli authorities announce that they are following the example of other provincial authorities regarding the Salt Gabelle administration in their province. An income of \$12,000,000 is involved. The Powers concerned have despatched representatives to Tongku (at the mouth of the Peiho) to endeavour to prevent seizure of revenue.

WHAT THE SOUTH PROPOSES TO THE NORTH.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, July 18th. General Fang Pan Jen, Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek's representative to Taiyuan, the capital of Shansi, is reported to have arrived at Peking on the 18th inst. His present mission is to represent Marshal Chiang to offer terms to the Fengtienese leaders for a general armistice between the North and the South in order to present an united front towards Hankow.

His proposals are:—
1. Chang Tso Lin shall retain his former title—Generalissimo.
2. After achieving the unification of the South and the North a People's Conference must be immediately called.

3. Before the calling of such a Conference the Central Government in Peking must be formed in accordance with the committee system.
4. The committee Government must take up the task of suppressing the "Red" activities internally and adopting a new diplomatic policy externally.

The Fengtienese authorities have not definitely replied to General Fang's offer except to the effect that it will be carefully considered. Coincident with the peace talk, General Chang Tsung Chang is reported to be continuing his battling with the Southerners (even with more vigour) in Shantung. His intention is apparently to attempt to regain a firm hold in that province as quickly as possible before the peace parley is held in Peking.

General Chang Tso Sheng, a well-known Fengtienese leader, arrived at Peking on the 17th inst. for the purpose of participating in the coming peace parley.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao).

Fengtienese Move in Chihli.

SHANGHAI, July 18th. Those Fengtienese stationed at Paoting, situated on the middle point between Peking and Tsingting, have evacuated in order to strengthen their defence line between Tsingting and Tehchow, on the Chihli-Shantung border.

According to an Ankuochun leaders' opinion, the Fengtienese authorities now order a military movement merely intending to safeguard the metropolitan area and therefore show no signs of aggressive ambition.

General Chen Yi Yen, after the failure of his insurrection against the Northerners, is concentrating his troops at Chuoheng, some 100 miles south-west of Kiaochow and is preparing to advance northwards in conjunction with the 17th Kuomintang Army Corps.

Marshal Feng's troops are continuing to pour into the Shantung interior through Chaochow, at the extreme south-west border. His main forces are advancing to Kwenchong, 70 miles north-east of Chaochow.

MOVES AND PLANS OF RIVAL FACTIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, July 18th. A Fengtien official states that the conversations between the delegates of Fengtien, Chiang Kai-Shek and Yen Hsi Shan are progressing favourably here.

The Fengtienese are hopeful that they will result in joint action against Hankow.

However, Foreign authorities appear to consider that the exactions of the Nanking Government and other militarists are far more important at present than the moves and plans of rival factions.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A Re-alignment.

SHANGHAI, July 17th.

A fresh re-alignment of the civil wars in China is apparently impending, despatches from Peking confirming that Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek has proposed an armistice with the North. The Northern leaders held a conference last night and it is believed they are replying to-day that a truce will be acceptable subject to the withdrawal of the Southerners from Shantung, with joint action against the extremists.

It is known that the "Christian General," Feng Yu Hsiang, having obtained a loan from Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek, at Heuchowfu, is using the funds to buy munitions from Hankow, while rifles are coming from Russia, confirming the consensus of opinion all over China that Feng Yu Hsiang has always been more red than pink.

The outcome of the present movement is difficult to forecast, but it is likely that the contestants in the future will be Marshal Chang Tso Lin against Feng Yu Hsiang, battling in the vicinity of the Yellow River, while Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek and the Hankow Communists will strive for the mastery of the Yangtze.

General Sun at Peking.

PEKING, July 17th.

General Sun Chuan Fang arrived on Sunday evening, on a mission believed to be connected with the armistice discussions now proceeding with Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek. There is much speculation as to his attitude, as he is regarded as being largely responsible for torpedoing the proposal for a triple alliance between Chang Tso Lin, Chiang Kai-Shek, and Yen Hsi Shan, last month.

Hankow Forces Approaching.

Nanking.

SHANGHAI, July 17th.

Wireless reports from the Yangtze ports indicate that a clash between Nanking and Hankow is possible of the Hankow forces have reached Hukow, 20 miles down river, from Kiukiang.

A total of 10,000 Nanking troops left Wuhu for Anking, yesterday. Less than 100 miles now separates the rival forces.

(Continued on next column.)

A "COUP D'ETAT" AT HANKOW.

WHAT A HUNAN GENERAL HAS ACHIEVED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HANKOW, July 18th. A telegram from Hankow, dated the 17th inst., states that though official confirmation is unobtainable, well-informed circles believe that General Hochien, commander of the Wuchang Garrison has carried out a coup d'état against the Communists.

Hochien's troops occupied Hanyang yesterday and Hankow to-day, including the railway and other strategic points.

The manoeuvre was executed remarkably smoothly and there was no sign of a military movement.

The public is outwardly undisturbed, and probably the overturning has the approval of the Hankow Government, preparatory to the latter coming out as Moderates.

Hochien, is a Hunanese, and his troops last month broke up the Farmers' and Peasants' Union in Hunan, while Hochien recently executed great numbers of communists at Wuchang.

CHIHLI'S SALT GABELLE.

AUTHORITIES FOLLOW EXAMPLE OF OTHER PROVINCES.

\$12,000,000 YEARLY AFFECTED.

POWERS TAKE ACTION.

TIENTSIN, July 18th. Following the example of other provinces, the Chihli authorities have notified the representatives of the Powers concerned that they are forthwith taking over control of the provincial Salt Gabelle amounting to \$12,000,000 annually.

The Powers concerned have despatched representatives to the Salt Station at Tangku to endeavour to prevent seizure of revenue.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

Hankow Forces at Kiukiang.

KIUKIANG, July 17th.

The influx of troops from Hankow continues on a large scale.

WUHU, July 17th.

General Wang Pu, who leads the 15th and 27th Divisions, has gone to Anking.

Chiang Kai-Shek at Nanking.

NANKING, July 17th.

Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek returned to Nanking on Saturday.

CHINKIANG, July 17th.

A further contingent of troops belonging to the 1st Army crossed from the North Bank to-day.

Hankow's Censorship.

HANKOW, July 17th.

The authorities are imposing a strict censorship of all telegrams.

The Elusive Borodin.

M. Borodin, the Russian adviser arrived at Shanghai yesterday on a German steamer.

Departure Denied.

SHANGHAI, July 17th.

The British naval authorities have received reliable information here that Borodin has not left Hankow, and that the story of his departure is a subterfuge. There is nothing further to report, the situation remaining quiet.

THE DALBANK.

LATEST DEVELOPMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 18th. Yesterday afternoon the Dalbank was sealed by order of Yang Hu, Chinese Defence Commissioner of Shanghai District, upon whose request the French Municipal Police raided the bank manager's residence and also a room at the Plaza Hotel occupied by a Russian, General Gotschin.

It is believed that the raids have not yielded important results.

DUNLOPS.

AN IMPORTANT FUSION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MELBOURNE, July 18th. The Dunlop Rubber Company of Australasia has announced that it has entered into a provisional agreement with the Dunlop Rubber Company of England providing for a financial association of the closest nature and a technical and commercial alliance of the two companies.

The arrangement involves the sale to the English Company of half-a-million shares at 25 shillings with a call on an additional half-a-million for a period of four years at 30 shillings.

THE MENIN GATE.

BELGIAN MEMORIAL TO BRITISH SOLDIERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 17th. Many thousands of relatives and friends of British soldiers killed on the Menin Road during the Great War will attend next Sunday when an impressive memorial—the Menin Gate—which has been erected to the designs of Sir Reginald Blomfield, will be unveiled by Lord Plummer.

The Gate, which is surmounted by the British lion, looks towards the Ypres Salient, and is a memorial to 56,000 officers and men who died there, and have no known graves.

The Secretary for War will take part in the ceremony, at which the King of the Belgians will offer his country's tribute in person.

LIBERIA'S PRESIDENT.

VISITING LONDON.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

ROGUEY, July 17th. The President of the Republic of Liberia, which is one of two independent states of Africa, governed by people of African descent, will arrive in London to-morrow, and will receive an official welcome. On Friday His Excellency will be received by the King at Buckingham Palace, in the morning will lunch at the Foreign Office, and will attend a Royal garden party in the afternoon.

LONDON PREMISES COLLAPSE.

MAN AND WOMAN KILLED; SEVERAL OTHERS INJURED.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

ROGUEY, July 17th. While the lower storeys of the buildings in a side street off Regent Street were being reconditioned, the premises collapsed, and a number of persons were buried under the ruins.

Several were injured, and one woman and one man were killed. Owing to the disturbance caused to an adjoining house, it was found necessary to demolish it.

NICARAGUAN STRIFE

A BRUSH WITH LIBERAL LEADER'S TROOPS.

U.S. CASUALTIES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

MANAGUA, July 18th. An United States marine was killed and another wounded when the marines, with Nicaraguan constabulary, repulsed an assault on Ocotal, by General Sandino. Aeroplanes bombed the liberals, who are estimated to have lost over 50 killed and many wounded.

SUICIDE WAVE IN PEKING.

RESULTS OF ECONOMIC PRESSURE.

SOME SAD CASES.

PEKING, July 18th. There has been a suicide wave among the poorer classes of the Peking Chinese population, reports from police circles indicate.

On Monday two cases of suicide and three cases of attempted suicide were reported to the police authorities. In the morning, the body of an unidentified Chinese, about forty years old, was found on a pond outside Fuchenmen. At about the same hour, two Chinese, one aged 52 and another 56, attempted to kill themselves by jumping into the stream at the foot of the wall outside Fuchenmen, but fortunately they were saved by the apprentices of a nearby coal shop. When brought before the police the two men said they had been driven to the desperate act by economic pressure.

Police outside Chihuanmen recovered the body of a middle-aged Chinese woman in the stream behind the godown of a Chinese company. The woman was in rags and apparently came from the poorer classes of the city.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon a woman with a baby in arms tried to commit suicide by jumping into the city moat at Shanchingmen, but was prevented from doing so by the timely intervention of police. She said her husband had been away from home for so long that she did not know whether he was alive or not. Her baby was sick but as she was poor she could not buy medicine for him. The two latter were brought to the police station for custody.—Kuo Wen.

FOR THE SERVICES.

AT NAVAL AND MILITARY Y.M.C.A.'S.

THIS WEEK'S ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMME.

This week's entertainment programme for the Services, in connection with the Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.'s, is a good one, but the outstanding feature is the concert at the City Hall on Friday evening, to be given by Miss V. Capell and her "J-pans," and the band of the 1st Camerons.

The complete programme for the week, as sent for publication, is as under:—

To-day:—At the "Cheer O" concert, 7.30 p.m.; at the "Better Ole," whist drive, 7 p.m.
To-morrow:—At the "Cheer O," whist drive, 7.30 p.m.; at the "Better Ole" concert, 7 p.m., by the "Revellers" Concert Party.

Thursday:—At the "Cheer O," informal dance, 7 p.m.; at the "Better Ole," sing song, and singing competition, 7 p.m.
Friday:—In the City Hall, Grand concert, 6.30 p.m., by "The J-Pans" under direction of Miss V. Capell, the Band of 1st Camerons (S.R.), (by kind permission of Lieut.-Col. E. B. Ferrers and officers).

Saturday:—Launch picnic: Tickets 50 cents, including tea. Leave Queen's Pier, Hong Kong, at 2.15 p.m. and Police Pier, Kowloon, at 2.30 p.m.
Sunday:—Men's meeting at the "Cheer O," 7.45 p.m.; at the "Better Ole," 8 p.m.

Five Sikhs were charged before Major C. Wilson yesterday morning with making a disturbance in Queen's Road Central, the whole affair having arisen, it was said, out of a religious dispute. Sub-inspector Carey, who was prosecuting, asked for a remand and stated that the two injured men would not be able to appear as they were both in hospital. The case was accordingly remanded for one week, bail being allowed to the defendants in sums of \$500 each.

TRIPARTITE NAVAL CONFERENCE.

OUTLOOK MORE HOPEFUL.

BRITISH AND JAPANESE CONVERSATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

As the result of all-day private conversations yesterday between Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, a sisted by Lord Cecil, Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Field, Viscount Ishii, Admiral Saito, and Japanese naval experts, followed by further discussions between the experts to-day, there is good reason to believe that marked progress has been made towards a rapprochement of Anglo-Japanese views with regard to the number of big cruisers, the total tonnage, and also the restriction to eight-inch guns. An agreement thus seems to be nearer.

Mr. Hugh Gibson, interviewed by Reuter, said the situation was more hopeful than it had ever been.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

England Optimistic.

RUGBY, July 17th.

The latest Geneva despatches indicate a renewal of optimism as to the success of the Naval Limitations Conference, as a result of conversations during the past two days.

In London, authoritative circles are also hopeful, and Lord Birkenhead in a speech last night said that a spirit had been maintained among the three Powers that may bring a degree of agreement, that would relieve the taxpayers of their countries from any such naval competition as that before the war.

He added that he was confident, as discussions proceeded, there would be a full realisation of the wholly individual position occupied by the British Empire.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Mr. Chu's Farewell.

GENEVA, July 17th.

In a statement to the Press, Mr. Chu addresses the best of wishes to the League of Nations, and expresses his conviction of its efficacy for maintaining world peace.

He says he will remain an "eternally enthusiastic" supporter, on condition that the League recognises fully the prerogatives of China resulting from her geographical position, and her importance from the economic point of view.

PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

PRES. COOLIDGE'S MESSAGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HONOLULU, July 17th.

At the meeting of the Pacific Relations Conference a telegram from President Coolidge was read hoping that true friendship between the nations interested would result from frank discussions at the Conference.

Mr. Wilbur, the president of Stamford University, defended the United States immigration policy, declaring that it was based on a desire to preserve the integrity of the country and not on an assumption of the inferiority of alien peoples. He hoped the quota system would be extended ultimately to the Asiatic peoples.

PALESTINE SHOCKS.

TWO MORE RECORDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JERUSALEM, July 17th.

Two slight earthquakes were felt this morning, but there was no damage.

THE RIOTS IN AUSTRIA'S CAPITAL.

CALM PREVAILS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VIENNA, July 17th.

The general strike has ended. Street traffic has been resumed. The restaurants and cafes have opened, but no intoxicants are being sold.

The leaders of the Socialists and trade unions are negotiating with the Government with a view to resumption of the railway, telegraph and telephone services, and a satisfactory conclusion is likely.

Ruins Being Visited.

Thousands are visiting the scenes of the fighting, particularly the ruins of the Palace of Justice, at one time a splendid building, and now a deplorable spectacle of desolation. Practically only the foundations remain; the window-frames have been burned, and only the bare ironwork of the night cupola is standing. All the artistic ironwork in the renaissance style is twisted, while within nothing remains but blackened and broken walls and heaps of plaster and rubble.

Nothing of the furniture was salvaged. The remnants of valuable judicial records are strewn everywhere.

Hitherto the police have made 250 arrests.

Casualties.

The casualties are estimated at 70 killed and over 500 wounded, which much exceeds the number of victims in the revolution all over Austria three years ago.

Calm prevails all over Austria, although the railwaymen and postal workers have gone on strike.

Armed police are now guarding the devastated Palace of Justice, also the Town Hall, House of Parliament, Foreign Office and other public buildings.

A special defence force of Armed Republicans has been formed, taking an oath of allegiance before the Burgomaster, Dr. Seitz.

Agitated Tourists.

Many foreign tourists have left the Tyrol hurriedly, in motor-cars. The international trains between Italy and Germany, via Brenner, have been running uninterruptedly throughout the disorders, without Italian military protection.

A Communist.

PARIS, July 17th.

A Communist named Lettel, who is alleged to have fired the first shot in the Vienna outbreak, has been arrested.

The Collapse.

VIENNA, Later.

The collapse of the revolt is undoubtedly due to the resolute decision of the Government to move the loyal troops from the provinces to the capital. Great precautions were taken to ensure that these movements were made without arousing the suspicions of the well-armed Socialist defence corps, consequently the troops were brought to Vienna by water. The defence corps, when they learned of this, tried to stop all traffic on the Danube, but in vain. Thereupon a remarkable change of views occurred in the ranks of the defence corps, all the members of which decided to join the forces of law and order.

Rumours of Invasion.

Rumours that Hungary and Italy were preparing to take advantage of the confusion to invade Austria also helped to cool the ardour of the Socialists, all the more moderate elements of whom rallied on the side of the Government when they saw the orgy of bloodshed and destruction accompanying the revolt, the ostensible object of which was to drive out Dr. Seipel's ministry and place a Socialist Government in power.

"Red" Municipal Guards.

VIENNA, July 18th. The leaders of the Social Democratic Trade Union have issued a manifesto urging the workers to obey the new armed Municipal Guard sworn in by the Socialist Burgomaster of Vienna, Dr. Seitz, and to co-operate with the police in the restoration of order.

The manifesto describes the Municipal Guard as "The organ of our 'Red' Vienna and the protector of proletarian freedom, discipline and order."

It added there was a further disturbance on Saturday afternoon when six people, including two police constables, were killed, and a great many wounded, in an attack upon a police station.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

"C" DIVISION.

H.K.C.C. v. Netherlands T.O.
This game was played yesterday afternoon on the H.K.C.C. courts, the home team winning by a margin of 17 games.

Scores:—
Watson and Turner:
lost to de Bruyn and
Ramondt 4-7
beat Marks and Heintzen 6-5
beat La Fleur and Knott 10-1
nerus 20-13

Remington and Hunter:
lost to de Bruyn and
Ramondt 4-7
beat Marks and Heintzen 6-5
beat La Fleur and Knott 8-3
nerus 20-13

Bennett and Penn:
beat de Bruyn and Ramondt 7-4
lost to Marks and Heintzen 4-7
beat La Fleur and Knott 7-4
nerus 18-15

Total 55-41

BASEBALL.

LEAGUE TABLE CORRECTION.

FILIPINOS' RECORD.

We have been asked to make a correction in connection with the Hong Kong Baseball League Table. It appears that the Filipino Club team have only played on two occasions, and not three, as shown in yesterday's League Table. They played the Club de Recreo on June 26th, and the Hong Kong Baseball Club on July 9th. Their game with the "Dragons" on June 12th will be replayed and their game against the Japanese on July 2nd has been postponed on account of inclement weather on that occasion.

The Filipino's last game in the first round of the season will be next Sunday against the "Tigers". The positions in the League to date are:—

	P.	W.	L.
Japanese B.B.C.	3	3	0
"Dragons"	3	3	0
Club de Recreo	4	2	2
Hong Kong B.B.C.	4	2	2
Filipino B.B.C.	2	0	2
"Tigers"	4	0	4

20 Honolulu Chinese Players.

It was announced at the reception held at the South China A.A. Pavilion on Sunday, prior to the Baseball League game between the "Dragons" and the "Tigers", that more than 20 Honolulu Chinese baseball players are arriving by the s.s. *President Pierce* at the end of the present month, and most of these will join the ranks of the South China Athletic Association.

FOOTBALL AT SINGAPORE.

REFEREES WIN AGAINST THE PRESS.

The Press and the Referees met in a game of Soccer on the Stadium last Sunday and, horrible to relate, the Press were defeated by three goals to nil. Their defeat was due to two causes, first, the rotten goal-keeping of G. L. Harris in the Press goal, and secondly, because the Press only played eleven men.

Sergt. Bennett very unsportingly protesting when they tried to sneak a twelfth one on at half-time. The Press played very brilliantly for a while after the start, but when a few of the forwards had bumped into Tan Lee Wan, they began to slacken off visibly.

The Referees' first goal was generously presented by Wilson, who could not bear to see them exerting themselves without any reward. Instead of returning the compliment, the Referees sent Tian Lye up, and Harris, when he saw him coming, "came over dizzy" and let him score.

At half-time the score was 2-0 for the Referees. In the second half, the Referees still persisted in annoying Harris with frequent shots, in spite of his protests, and at last he got frightened and ran away, leaving an open goal for Tian Lye.

Seeing how backed the Referees were with their lead, the Press very generously refrained from reducing it, although they could easily have done so had they tried. So the great game ended, a defeat, though it would have been a draw if Gnr. Lewis, who refereed, had kept his promise not to allow any goals scored by our opponents. We shall never trust Lewis again. *Singapore Free Press.*

MISS GLADYS COOPER.

LIBEL SUIT ABOUT AN ENGAGEMENT RUMOUR.

NEWSPAPERS ERROR IN TASTE.

A libel action brought by Mrs. Gladys Constance Buckmaster (professionally known as Miss Gladys Cooper) against the London Express Newspapers, Ltd., and Mr. James Douglas, Editor of the *Sunday Express*, has been settled. Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., for Miss Cooper, explained that the libel was contained in the issue of the *Sunday Express* of November 7th, 1926. Miss Cooper had brought her action because she felt it was a growing habit among some people who wrote on newspaper paragraphs to put in a newspaper paragraph about members of the theatrical profession which would not be thought proper to put in about other people. At the time of the publication Miss Cooper had been staying with a house party, including Sir Gerald and Lady du Maurier, at the house of a man who was known all over the country.

For some reason a very wide-spread rumour got abroad that the host and Miss Cooper were engaged to be married. There was not a word of truth in that statement, which was extremely annoying to both parties. If any woman or man among the guests had tried to make public capital out of a rumour of that sort it would obviously be the grossest bad taste.

Rumour and a Title.

The actual words complained of were: "It is just 20 years ago that Gladys Cooper was a chorus girl at the Gaiety Theatre. Now idle rumour has been coupling her name with one of the best-known titles in the land and saying that she has been invited to wear it. When asked about the rumour by a man I know Miss Cooper was very humorous. 'The next time you want to marry me to somebody,' she said, 'I wish you would choose someone respectable'."

There was not a shadow of foundation for that at all, said Sir Patrick. The position now was that Miss Cooper did not desire to make any money out of it and a satisfactory arrangement had been made as to the costs of the action. It was not fair that observations just because a woman happened to be a member of the theatrical profession, and it was to be hoped that in future Miss Cooper would not have that sort of paragraph written about her.

Sir Ellis Hume-Williams, K.C., for the defendants, said the last thing his clients would have contemplated was to say anything in the least derogatory of a lady who held such a position as Miss Cooper did in the theatrical profession. They regretted very much that they had said anything capable of misinterpretation or misunderstanding.

VOTES FOR WOMEN IN SPAIN.

THE NEW NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

BARCELONA. The question of the composition and powers of the National Assembly continues to be the theme of popular speculation.

The date of the summoning of the Assembly has been frequently discussed, but the Marqués de Estella (Gen. Primo de Rivera) now informs the Press that it is the intention of the Government to call it together by September 15th next, the anniversary of the coup d'état. The members will be appointed by royal order and will number about 300, organized into sections or commissions to which the major volume of the work will be entrusted. Normally the full Assembly will meet in session only once a week. The discussions will be public.

The principal mission to be entrusted to the Assembly is that of presenting a project for a new Constitution and a new electoral law. The electoral system has not yet been devised, but it will provide that all citizens, both men and women, of recognised capacity according to the law which is to be framed, shall be able to vote. The Marqués de Estella promises a far-reaching inquiry into the acts of politicians who misgoverned the country under the old regime.

PING-PONG.

A return ping-pong match was played between the Wah Yan Old Boys' Union and the Chinese Catholic Young Men's Society on Sunday evening in the Union. After a long tussle the former defeated the latter by 70 points to 40.

LLOYD TRIESTINO NAVIGATION CO.

POOR RESULTS DUE TO REDUCED SUBSIDY.

AND CRISIS IN FREIGHT MARKET.

The report of the directors of the Lloyd Triestino, shows that last year the company made a profit of 914,877 lire. Of this amount, 45,743 lire have been placed to reserve, leaving a balance of 869,132 lire, which, with the 542,324 lire brought in from 1925, has been carried forward to the current account, no dividend being paid. It is stated in explanation that in 1926 the Government subsidies were considerably reduced, while the continuance of the crisis in the freight market further influenced the trading returns. In addition, the British miners' strike increased the cost of fuel and, owing to the nature of the services maintained by the company, there was no possibility of advantage being taken of the rise in freight rates on the North American homeward route which was a result of the demand for U. S. coal in Europe. The directors add that conditions were also bad in the Adriatic trade, but there are prospects of better times to come, and those firms which weather the storm, as they hope to do, will before long be able again to strike a balance between freight rates and running expenses. They are strongly of the opinion that the policy of the Fascist Government, from every point of view, is helping to improve the situation.

Capital Increased.

Last year, in order to carry out their motor-ship building programme the capital of the company had to be increased from 100 to 150 million lire and they associated themselves with the 20 million dollar loan raised by the Consorzio di Credito per Opere Pubbliche in Great Britain and the United States, their share being 90 million lire. The motor-ships *Romolo*, *Renzo*, *Boquillo* and *Vimante* are reported as having given every satisfaction in service, particularly in respect of the efficient working of the engine and the low consumption of fuel, and the directors state that they are now quite satisfied regarding the value of Diesel engines. In proof of this they have purchased the m.s. *Cina*, 6,130 tons gross, which was building by the Stabilimento Tecnico Triestino to the order of the Lusitania Steam Navigation Company; they still have building to their account three 2,500-ton motor-ships for their Mediterranean services; and they are now considering plans for further additions of this class of vessel to their fleet as soon as world trade conditions warrant them.

On December 31st, 1926, the Lloyd Triestino fleet aggregated 269,000 tons gross, and in the course of the year these vessels made 363 voyages outside the Adriatic, covering 1,647,210 miles, and carried 41,911 cabin and 27,335 steerage passengers and figures represent slight decreases in the number of miles steamed and passengers carried, but increases in the number of voyages and volume of cargo transported, as compared with 1925.

The lines to the Levant were unsatisfactory and were maintained at a loss, mainly as a result of the shutting out of foreign vessels from the coastwise trades of Turkey and Greece. As regards the Far Eastern routes, the Chinese internal upheavals naturally has some effect, and they also caused a reduction in the amount of trade moving from India. The questions of the wages of shore and seagoing staffs and of general running costs are also considered in the report, which seems to forecast dramatic reductions in both directions in the near future. *Syren and Shipping.*

GIRL BURGLAR IN MAN'S DRESS.

LIEUTENANT TO HER SWEETHEART.

VIENNA. Marie Krenovsky, the pretty young woman betrothed to Martin Lecian, who was leader of a gang of robbers in Czechoslovakia is awaiting trial on four separate murder charges, has been tried first for aiding and abetting him in his burglaries and sentenced to 13 months' imprisonment.

It was proved at her trial at Olmutz that she accompanied him wearing men's clothes, on many burglaries, always carrying a loaded revolver, and that she ordered from dealers many of his housebreaking implements.

Lecian's evidence, taken in prison, was intended to shield her as much as possible. But witness after witness proved that she had helped him to escape from a military prison when he became a deserter, and had assisted him as lieutenant in his career of crime.

SECRET OF JAPANESE NAVAL EFFICIENCY.

INFINITE CAPACITY FOR PAINS.

IMITATIVE AND ORIGINAL TOO.

The tour of our Royal Dockyards which three officers of the Imperial Japanese Navy attached to the Japanese Embassy in London have been carrying out serves to remind us of the secret—if there is indeed any secret about it—of Japanese naval efficiency. No class takes its profession more seriously than Japanese naval officers. Indeed, they probably take it rather too seriously, to the exclusion of that wider vision of general world affairs which is of quite as much value in the Navy as anywhere else. They are always learning, and never permit a patriotic consciousness of the very high standard attained by their own service to prevent them from seeking ideas for the advantage of that service. This, of course, has brought upon them the reproach of being imitative. It is a reproach they can afford to bear with equanimity. All Navies are imitative, "adopting" one another's best ideas, and trying to improve upon them. The modern Japanese Navy is certainly very largely modelled upon the British Navy. When she entered upon her new era of expansion after centuries of self-containment, Japan came to this country for guidance, advice and instruction. Many of her earlier armoured ships were built in British yards.

The result was that the Japanese

fleet grew up very much in the likeness of the British Fleet. But with experience came initiative and originality of conception, and today the Japanese Navy, quite as much as any other Navy, has a distinctive character of its own. It was said that the almost slavish following of foreign example would result in a want of individuality, that imitation was bound to produce a mechanical personnel. The achievements of the young Japanese Navy in the war with China, and later in the war with Russia, demonstrated what a mistaken conclusion this was. The truth is the Japanese race possess a power of adaptation which no other nation can equal. They were not content with merely acquiring modern weapons when they came to realise how utterly medieval their own were; they thoroughly mastered the principles which had brought these weapons into being. The resources of Japan for warship construction are but imperfectly realised by the Western world, and it is not her habit to boast about them. In the *Nagato* type she possesses as formidable a battleship design as any in the world with the sole exception of our two new *Nelsons*. In the *Kiso* class she produced the fastest cruisers in the world. Her destroyers and big submarines we hear little about, but there can be no question as to their high efficiency if only for the reason that the Japanese make it their special business to study the destroyers and submarines of other nations and then add their own ideas to all that is best in other people's. *Naval and Military Record.*

NUMBER 13 AND A BLACK SHIRT.

BARONET'S SON KILLED AFTER FLIGHT FROM DINNER PARTY.

Mr. C. A. C. Birkin, second son of Sir Thomas Birkin, Bart., known as "Archie" to hundreds of frequenters of Brooklands, was killed at Kirk Michael, Isle of Man, when practising for the Motor Cycle Tourist trophy competitions. He was to have been a guest at a dinner, but left when he learned that he was number 13.

Mr. Birkin, who was 33 years old was out practising and swerved at a bend to avoid a van. He crashed and was dead when picked up.

Mr. Birkin was a brilliant rider and had competed at Brooklands with some success. He won several private owners' handicaps and rode regularly at meetings of the British Motor Cycle Racing Club. While at Cambridge he represented his university against Oxford in the annual speed trials. He rode usually in a black silk shirt on which was embroidered a white cat.

Mr. Birkin became interested in the production of motor-cycles about two years ago, and entered the firm of McEvoy Motor Cycles, Derby, as a director.

His elder brother, H. R. S. Birkin, is a well-known motorist.

Sir Thomas Birkin, father of Mr. Birkin, lives at Ruddington Grange, near Nottingham.

HAUNTS OF THE GORILLA.

100 IN UGANDA.

HIDDEN ON 10,000ft. MOUNTAINS.

NAIROBI. The first report of the Game Department in Uganda (organised in 1925) has just been issued and provides a voluminous handbook and guide to the game of the Protectorate.

A special chapter is devoted to the gorilla and its status within British limits, where it is as completely protected as in the Belgian Congo. This chapter shows that there is reason to believe that 100 of these harmless animals (despite beliefs to the contrary) exist in Uganda.

Until recently there was little reliable information as to the occurrence of gorilla within Protectorate limits, the report says.

It was reported that the gorilla—known to be fairly plentiful on Mount Mikeno, a neighbouring volcano in the Belgian Congo—occasionally strayed into Uganda from the Belgian portion of the Birunga volcano group, and could be found at times along the saddle of Mount Muhavura.

Bamboo and Giant Heather.

The international boundary runs across the summit of Mount Mghanga to Mount Sabinio, and there is now evidence that gorillas occur in considerable numbers in the bamboo forests situated on the upper slopes of these mountains.

In November 1925 sanction was accorded Mr. Edmund Heller, an American field naturalist and scientific systematist, to collect on a gorilla in Uganda.

On Mounts Sabinio and Mghanga and on the saddle between Mount Mghanga and Mount Muhavura he found gorillas in the bamboo and giant heather zone where the cover was exceedingly dense and the animals difficult to see.

On Sabinio they live high up the mountain at an altitude of 10,000ft., where the terrain is steep and broken, and at the extreme upper edge of the bamboo cover which they haunt. The young shoots of the bamboo form their chief food.

Gorillas were seen nearly every day that search was made for them, and troops were encountered on three of the four days on which hunting took place on Mount Sabinio.

Excess of Males.

One male gorilla was shot out of a party of four (all males); it was an old beast with a greyish back. The Batwa (pigmy) guides estimated the strength of the troops encountered at 15 to 200 animals each, but native reckonings are liable to exaggeration.

A curious feature is the fact that the male gorillas are reported to be always in excess of the females.

NEW SAMOAN LEAGUE.

OPPOSITION TO THE ADMINISTRATOR.

CHRISTCHURCH (New Zealand).

Passengers by the island steamer *Tofua* state that a new newspaper has been started in Samoa in opposition to the existing journal and opposed to the policy of Major-General Sir George Richardson, the Administrator. Mr. Noyworthy, the New Zealand Minister of External Affairs, is now in Samoa in connection with the situation.

The opposition to the Administration which is known as the Samoan League and is led by Europeans, took no part in the official celebrations of the King's Birthday, holding their own functions separately.

Chiefs' Petition.

The territory of Western Samoa, formerly the German Samoa Islands, was assigned to British in 1920 and is governed from New Zealand. In 1921 some of the Samoan chiefs petitioned the King asking for a transfer of the mandate for their islands to the British from the New Zealand Government. The reply was that neither the King nor the New Zealand Government had power to alter the mandate (from the League of Nations), and that his Majesty wished the Samoans to co-operate with the Administration.

Sir George Richardson, the Administrator, joined the Royal Garrison Artillery as a gunner at the age of 16, obtained a commission, passed the Staff College, and had a distinguished military career.

He organised the Naval Brigade which served at Antwerp during the war.

WHAT YOUTH IS THINKING.

THE MODERN STAGE.

VIEWS OF YOUNG DRAMATIC CRITIC.

One of the ablest of the young dramatic critics, Mr. Walter Ashley, M.A., aged 33, is the writer of an article on "What I think of the Modern Stage," in the *Western Weekly News* (Plymouth). One time scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford, Mr. Ashley is a contributor to the leading daily and weekly journals.

He writes: I am going to say a good deal that is critical about the modern stage before I have finished, so perhaps I had better start by referring to what I regard as two or three of its more encouraging characteristics.

The modern stage is certainly a good deal better than it used to be. In the first place, the general standard of its plays has been steadily improving during the last few years.

Had any reader of this paper come to London five or six years ago with the desire, the time and the money to see every play worth seeing before returning home, and the temerity to put his programme in my hands—an unlikely proceeding—I would have found it difficult to provide him with reasonable justification for remaining away from his family for more than a few days, or a week at most.

On the other hand, should the same reader, similarly inclined and equally daring, come to me to-day with the same request, I would have no difficulty in filling his engagement list to his own (if not his family's) entire satisfaction, to cover every night for a month with a few madnes thrown in. I don't say that every play he would see could be described as a masterpiece, but I would guarantee him, at any rate, an interesting and very varied month's entertainment.

Here, for example, are a dozen plays on the stage in London at the time I am writing, each a good deal above the average, with which the visitor might start: "The Constant Nymph," "On Approval," "Marigold," "The First Year," "And So To Bed," "The Marquis," "The Beau's Stratagem," "Alie's Irish Rose," "The Fanatics," "Yellow Sands," "Broadway," and "Interference." And these do not include a single opera, melodrama, farce, revue, or musical comedy—not yet that supremely artistic company, the Chauve Souris!

Dramatists and Actor.

Leaving the plays and coming to the dramatists, we have to-day, in Shaw, Galsworthy, Ashley Dukes, Edith Philips, Frederick Lonsdale, Noel Coward, Somerset Maugham, O'Neill, Susan Glaspell, Edgar Wallace, H. M. Harwood, Miles Malleson, O'Casey and Farjeon, a group of living dramatists that in spite of what I shall say about some of them later—would bear comparison with a similar group at any time during the last fifty years.

As for the actors and actresses themselves, the modern stage cannot perhaps boast a great deal of original genius, but many of its actors have talent; some, remarkably efficient virtuosity; and a few, real artistic inspiration.

There is no doubt whatever that Edith Evans is rapidly developing into a great actress. Sybil Thorndike and—in my opinion—Irene Vanbrugh have been great actresses for years. Neither Gwen Frangon Davis nor Athene Seyler is far behind them. Among the younger actresses of great promise we have Olga Lindo, Jean Forbes Robertson, who is the making of a star, and "The Dybbuk," Valerie Taylor; (Hermione Baddeley (if only she will concentrate on serious drama); Angela Baddeley, whose restrained technique has assured a long run for that charming Victorian play, "Marigold."

Among the men, a sharp distinction must be drawn between those who are good-looking and competent, and go on successfully repeating practically identical parts; and those that have the versatility and imaginative power of the born actor. Among the latter are Ernest Milton, Ion Swinley, Nicholas Hannen, Ernest Tree, Seymour Hicks (who has just scored another success in "Mr. What's His Name?"), and Norman McKinnel. In the former group, but always worth seeing because of the perfection of their technique, are Gerald de Maurier, Henry Ainley; and—when they can steer clear of sentimentality—Owen Nares and Dennis Eadie.

In the general standard of its plays, therefore, of its dramatists and its actors and actresses, the modern stage can well hold its own. Having said that, I can safely proceed to criticise it as ruthlessly as I think it needs!

Costly Theatres.

First and foremost, the modern stage is much too expensive. It is scandalously expensive in relation to the cost of living as a whole. It is suicidally expensive in relation

to those other forms of entertainment which are its special competitors. I am thinking at the moment more particularly of the London stage, but the same would apply to a lesser degree in the provinces.

The three most obvious competitors of the modern stage are the music-hall, the wireless and the cinema. How, then, do their prices compare with those of the stage? I can get an excellent reserved seat in one of the leading London music-halls for 3s. 6d.; I can get a wireless licence covering the whole year for 10s.; I can go round the corner to the cinema in my own suburb for 8d., or at most 1s. 3d.

For an uncomfortable and exceedingly stuffy seat at the back of the upper circle at any West End theatre, on the other hand, I have to pay not less than 5s. 9d. To be anything like as comfortable in the theatre as I should be either at the cinema, at the music-hall, or in my own chair at home listening to the wireless, I have to spend 8s. 6d. or 12s. 1 Which am I likely to choose most often—the theatre or one of the others?

As a result of all this, the Central London theatres, which are supposed to give the lead throughout the country, are rapidly becoming the exclusive preserve of rich London residents, of rich visitors from the provinces and from abroad, and of a certain number of devoted theatre fans who are prepared to undergo the torture of long hours in the queue to get into the pit or the gallery.

Everybody else goes down the road to the cinema, up the High-street to the suburban theatre (where prices are a little more reasonable), into town for the music-hall, or stays at home and listens. Thousands of Londoners have almost given up going to the West End theatres altogether.

The Amateur Stage.

There is yet another very serious competitor of the professional theatre, both in London and elsewhere—the amateur stage. There has been a remarkable development during the last few years in this direction, and an increasing number of people all taking advantage of it: Such amateur performances are always far cheaper than professional shows, often equally, if not more, proficient, sometimes quite first-class.

The two performances, for example, which I have myself most enjoyed during the last three years have both been of this nature. One was a performance of Shaw's "Man and Superman" by an amateur company largely made up of working-class people; the other a performance of "The Mikado" by a group of keen young Y.M.C.A. members and their friends. On each occasion I paid exactly 2s. and thoroughly enjoyed myself.

An even more serious charge than that of expense, however, can be laid at the door of the modern stage—its unreality. The modern stage, taken as a whole and with a few notable exceptions, may be said to be suffering from what I may describe as a "dressing-for-dinner" complex.

Out of every thousand people in this country there are probably not more than a hundred to whom evening dinner is a matter of normal routine; not more than ten to whom dressing for dinner is a nightly ritual; not more than one whose evening clothes are of the latest and most expensive material; and yet the scenes of almost every modern play are choked with Paris gowns, and immaculate white waistcoats.

What is Needed.

A few weeks across the Thames, a month or two in any of the great industrial towns of the North, and some of our younger dramatists might begin to view life from a more balanced perspective.

The fundamental weakness of most of these young writers is none of those things for which they are habitually attacked (such as their frank treatment of unpleasant subjects). It is nothing more nor less than an obsession with the affairs of one minute and supremely unimportant section of the community.

No artist can be blamed, as so many try to blame him, for representing from time to time the less pleasant side of life, provided that he makes it clear that it is but a part of life and not the whole of it. What he can be blamed for is for continuously and exclusively representing a kind of narrow, artificial life that is never lived by any but an extremely small section of the people; above all, for representing it in such a way that it appears the normal and natural instead of the abnormal and morbid.

Most of the things for which plays of the franker kind are attacked have, after all, some universal application; but what may be called their "background" characteristics—wealth, idleness, and general fatuity—have none of them, fortunately, any universal application whatever.

Let our dramatists acquire far more experience of life and far more reality in their treatment of it. Let our theatre managers somehow find a way both of reducing their prices and of welcoming plays that show originality, even if they deal with other sides of life and other sections of the community than those which have been depicted ad nauseam. And the modern stage need not, for comparison even with the Elizabethan or the Greek!

THE SILVER LINE.

MOTOR SLIP SERVICE.

A NEW RUN BEING INAUGURATED.

Messrs. Stanley and John Thompson, managing owners of the Silver Line, have arranged to inaugurate a new motor ship service between San Francisco and Calcutta. The first six of the Silver Line vessels will be engaged on this run; the larger and faster ships of the Silver Line, which will complete the fleet of 12 motor vessels, are intended for the New York to Manila service.

The *Silverbelle*, the fourth of the six new large motor vessels being built for the Silver Line was launched at the yard of Messrs. J. L. Thompson and Sons by Mrs. A. E. Clegg, of New York. She is a sister ship to the *Silverhawk* and is 425 ft. in length with a beam of 55 ft. 3 ins. A four-cylinder Doxford engine with cylinders 680 mm. bore and 1,300 mm. stroke will be installed. This is rated at about 5,000 s.h.p., but is capable of developing 6,000 i.h.p., or 5,600 h.p., at about 93 r.p.m. The trade upon which this ship will be engaged is similar to that of the sister ships already in service, namely, between the United States and the Far East, with round voyages extending to about 30,000 sea-miles. The Silver Line is managed by Messrs. Stanley and John Thompson, and the *Silverbelle* is being built under the supervision of their superintendent, Mr. John Catto, Newcastle.—*Singapore Free Press*.

25,000 YEARS AGO.

PRESENT-DAY TROUBLES KNOWN TO OUR ANCESTORS.

Professor Cooper Cole, speaking at the University of Chicago, declared that men of 25,000 years ago had as much brain capacity as present-day men. They were also subject to pyorrhea and to rheumatism.

The women wore skirts, presumably full length, and used needles and bone buttons similar to the collar buttons of to-day. The professor added that the people of the year 23,073 B.C. buried their dead, putting meat in the graves, and thereby showing that they possessed a religion or some kind of spiritual belief.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Adriatic (Blue Funnel), due to-morrow.
Aeneas (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 28th.
Alipore (P. & O.), due to-day, about 6 p.m.
Amazona (M.M.), due to-day.
Antares (Blue Funnel), due July 21st.
Arafura (E. & A.), due July 26th.
Athena (M.M.), due August 30th.
Benedict (Ben Line), due to-morrow.
Calcutta (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 10th.
Chenopodium (M.M.), due August 2nd.
D'Artagnan (M.M.), due September 13th.
Devanha (P. & O.), due August 4th.
Diamond (Blue Funnel), due October 8th.
Empress of Canada (C.P.R.), due to-day.
Ermland (Hamburg-Amerika Line), due to-day.
Eurylochus (Blue Funnel), due September 11th.
Garbata (B.I. & Apear), due July 25th.
Hecla (Blue Funnel), due August 25th.
Kashgar (P. & O.), due November 25th.
Kashmir (P. & O.), due September 29th.
Kermann (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 20th.
Khyber (P. & O.), due August 4th.
Koenigsberg (N.D.L.), due to-day.
Lycan (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 2nd.
Macedonia (P. & O.), due October 14th.
Malua (P. & O.), due September 15th.
Mantua (P. & O.), due November 11th.
Menelaus (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 12th.
Mongolia (P. & O.), due October 28th.
Morea (P. & O.), due August 18th.
Nagpure (P. & O.), due August 29th.
Nanking (Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.), due to-morrow.
Ningchow (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 27th.
Nyanza (P. & O.), due September 14th.
Philoctetes (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 5th.
President Cleveland (Dollar), due July 18th.
President Lincoln (Dollar), due to-day.
Rawalpindi (P. & O.), due July 21st.
Rhegnar (Blue Funnel), due July 30th.
Santika (B.I. & Apear), due Aug. 10th.
St. Albans (E. & A.), due Sept. 5th.
Tandu (E. & A.), due August 8th.
Telemachus (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 3rd.
Thebes (Blue Funnel), due October 1st.
Tilawa (B.I. & Apear), due to-morrow.
Talou (M.M.), due July 22nd.

A Charming



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Soap, Ointment, Talcum sold throughout the world. British Depot: F. H. & S. 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

THE Motor Ship "KOENIGSBERG" having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and Porto, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are to be landed at their risk into the Godown of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th of July, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Anderson & Ashe at 10 a.m. on the 21st of July, 1927.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Ship's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognised.

Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature.

MELOHERS & CO., Agents.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN, Hong Kong, 18th July, 1927. [5131]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Motor Vessel "MUNSTERLAND" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are to be landed and placed at their risk into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd July, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 22nd July, 1927, at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All Claims must reach us before the 1st August, 1927, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

JEBSEN & CO., Agents.

Hong Kong, 18th July, 1927. [5131]

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, July 18th.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	6 a.m.	2 p.m.
Barometer...	29.37	29.42	29.51
Temperature...	88	80	86
Humidity...	69	69	78
Wind...			
Direction...	WSW	SW	SW
Force...	2	0	0
Weather...	0.00	0.00	1.91
Rain...			

Highest open-air Temperature, 17th: 90
 Lowest open-air Temperature, 18th: 78

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From July 19th to 25th, 1927.

Days of Week	Date of Month	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Days of Week	Date of Month	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height
Tues.	19	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.	Tues.	19	h. m.	ft. in.
		1 13	4 3	5 19	2 9			1 13	4 3
		0 4	7 0	7 26	0 9			0 4	7 0
Wed.	20	m. 2	4 4	m. 8	26 30	Wed.	20	m. 2	4 4
		1 8	6 3	8 18	1 5			1 8	6 3
Thurs.	21	m. 2	5 5	m. 7	51 31	Thurs.	21	m. 2	5 5
		2 29	5 5	9 7	2 0			2 29	5 5
Fri.	22	m. 3	5 1	m. 8	44 30	Fri.	22	m. 3	5 1
		4 0	4 9	9 57	2 5			4 0	4 9
Sat.	23	m. 4	4 4	m. 11	28 26	Sat.	23	m. 4	4 4
		5 24	4 5	10 46	3 9			5 24	4 5
Sun.	24	m. 5	3 3	m. 0	45 1 9	Sun.	24	m. 5	3 3
		7 4	4 3	11 34	2 2			7 4	4 3
Mon.	25	m. 6	19 6	m. 1	44 2 3	Mon.	25	m. 6	19 6
		8 18	4 2					8 18	4 2

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
 AND
 CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES per Co's Steamer "PERSEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 18th July.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th July, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 8th August, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

18th July, 1927. [5135]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
 AND
 CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FROM NEW YORK VIA SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES per Co's Steamer "ANTILUCHUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo having arrived per s.s. "PERSEUS" from Singapore will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 18th July.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th July, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 8th August, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

18th July, 1927. [5136]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

FROM EUROPE.

THE Steamship "KABINGA"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 25th July, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 1st August, 1927, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

Hong Kong, 18th July, 1927. [5132]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FROM U.S.A.

THE Steamship "COMERIO"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 25th July, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned, on or before 1st August, 1927, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 25th July, 1927, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

Hong Kong, 18th July, 1927. [5133]

JAVA THE WONDERLAND

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"
These New Vessels maintain a Regular Service from
HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS
VIA MANILA AND THURSDAY ISLAND.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
Excellent & Most Up-to-date First & Second Class Passenger Accommodation.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

Steamers	Days Hong Kong on or about	Sailing from Hong Kong
CHANGTE	9th August	16th August
TAIPING	11th September	18th September
CHANGTE	11th October	18th October
TAIPING	8th November	15th November

For Freight and Passage Apply to—**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.** [5]
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 36.

BOSTON, NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE

JOINT SERVICE OF THE
"BLUE FUNNEL LINE"
(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)
AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(EILHEMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "HELENUS"	...	Via Suez Canal	31st July.
S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD"	...	Via Suez Canal	14th August.
S.S. "MENTOR"	...	Via Suez Canal	25th August.
S.S. "CITY OF NORWICH"	...	Via Suez Canal	11th September.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to Change without Notice.
For Freight and Particulars, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONG KONG.
HONG KONG & CANTON. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., CANTON. [3]



LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

Monthly Sailings direct to HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, DUNKIRK—
via "YANG TSE" 5th August.

S.S. "YALOU" due to arrive from DUNKIRK, LONDON, HAVRE about the 22nd July.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS (Mail Service)

Steamers	Sailings from Marseilles	Arr. at Hong Kong & Sailings for Shanghai and Japan	Sailings from Hong Kong for Marseilles
SPHINX	19th July
PAUL LECAT	2nd Aug.
AMAZON	15th Aug.
CHENONOUAUX	30th Aug.
ATHOS II	12th Sept.
D'ARTAGNAN	11th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
A Class 1st Class...£ 99. 0d. 0d. B Class—1st Class...£ 85. 0s. 0d.
Steamers 2nd...£ 70. 0d. 0d. Steamers 2nd...£ 61. 0s. 0d.
Through Tickets to London and Leaving Town of Europe.
Accommodations reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.
(Sailings subject to alteration without notice).
For full Particulars, apply to—
Cie. des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
Telephone: Central 740. 3, QUEEN'S BUILDING, CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION. [3]

PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

FAST MOTOR VESSELS

TO BOSTON

AND NEW YORK

M.V. "MALAYAN PRINCE" 28th July, 1927

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165. (Incorporated in Great Britain)
Telegrams: Furprinco. King's Building. [19]

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE. VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

"Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in disease arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scrofulous and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gout, rheumatism, goitre or Derbyshire Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption."

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH. VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE. For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.

VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable. English Price 3s. (either remedy). The VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, N.W.8, London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" and Government Stamp. Sold by LEADING CASH CREDIT.

Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

July 16th.
Halla, British str., 1,144 tons, Capt. S. J. Lynch, from Hongkong, which port she left on July 13th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B54.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

July 17th.
Comerie, British str., 4,073 tons, Capt. A. Livingstone, from New York and Shanghai. The latter port she left on July 13th, with a general cargo, lying at Lai-chikok.—Bank Line.

Mikasa Maru, Japanese str., 1,061 tons, Capt. T. Matsubayashi, from Dairen, which port she left on July 10th, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. B50.—M.B.K.

Tenochca, British str., 1,340 tons, Capt. E. Holmes, from Saigon, which port she left on July 13th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A10.—Wo Fat Shing.

Tenbin Maru, Japanese str., 2,477 tons, Capt. H. Kanoko, from Lungkow and Dairen. The latter port she left on July 10th, with vermicelli and beans, lying at buoy No. B21.—M.B.K.

Tjitaroen, Dutch str., 3,066 tons, Capt. J. J. Duit, from Dairen and Amoy, with general cargo and beans, lying at buoy No. A4.—J.C.J.L.

Yanon, Chinese str., 684 tons, Capt. L. Jack, from Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C45.—Wai Hing S.S. Co.

Yunon, Chinese str., 1,116 tons, Capt. J. Thorvis, from Bangkok and Hoihow, with rice and sundries, lying at buoy No. C33.

July 18th.
Kabinga, British str., 2,925 tons, Capt. E. Redwin, from Canton, which port she left on July 12th, with 800 tons of general cargo, lying at Holt's Wharf.—Bank Line.

Kunigberg, German str., 3,978 tons, Capt. O. Rieckels, from Bremen via Singapore. The latter port she left on July 12th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Melchers & Co.

Malaga, Danish motor ship, 5,511 tons, Capt. N. P. Kruse, from Tsingtau, which port she left on July 12th, with soy and beans, lying at buoy No. B12.—John Manners & Co.

Peruvia, British str., 6,299 tons, Capt. Wm. Simpson, from Liverpool via Singapore. The latter port she left on July 14th, with 1,700 tons of general cargo, lying at Holt's.—B. & S.

President Hayes, American str., 6,195 tons, from Shanghai, which port she left on July 18th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Dollar S.S. Line.

Remo, Italian motor ship, 9,093 tons, Capt. G. Camelli, from Trieste via ports, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Dodwell & Co.

Tenkai Maru, Japanese str., 1,878 tons, Capt. K. Nishino, from Karatsu, which port she left on July 12th, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. B50.—Y.K.K.

Tjikini, Dutch str., 2,887 tons, Capt. J. van Rens, from Sourabaya and Balikpapan. The latter port she left on July 10th, with sugar and general cargo, lying at buoy No. A5.—J.C.J.L.

Toujour, Norwegian str., 1,948 tons, Capt. H. Rasmussen, from Canton, lying at Stonecutters.—Dodwell & Co.

CLEARANCES.

July 18th.
Chungwa, for Bangkok.
Confucius, for Haiphong.
Derwent, for Hoihow.
Halla, for Hongkong.
Hua Sang, for Canton.
Kunigberg, for Shanghai.
Malaga, for Singapore.
Mikasa Maru, for Canton.
President Lincoln, for Shanghai.
Remo, for Shanghai.
Santia, for Amoy.
Solvik, for Saigon.
Sunkong, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Svale, for Singapore.
Taikwa Maru, for Hoihow.
Tak Hing, for Antau.

INFLUX OF CHINESE PASSENGERS.

COLONY'S POPULATION STILL INCREASING.

The influx of Chinese passengers into the Colony is still continuing, there being no fewer than 724 Chinese arrived here during the week ended on July 10th, in excess to the number departed. The following are the official figures supplied by the Harbour Authorities:

	By River	By Ocean	Boats, junks	Steamers	and launches
July.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	
1	2,087	1,509	3,994	2,396	
2	2,294	1,756	3,152	4,074	
3	499	3,075	3,078	4,047	
4	675	306	3,331	3,634	
5	1,350	98	2,624	2,638	
6	992	854	2,907	2,032	
7	1,303	163	2,321	2,817	
Total:	9,176	7,701	21,337	22,028	

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

AND

AMERICAN MAIL LINE

JOINT TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

A Regular Weekly Sailing

TO SAN FRANCISCO OR SEATTLE.

THE "PRESIDENT LINERS"

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU SHANGHAI

KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"

PRESIDENT MADISON	...	Tuesday, Aug. 2nd
PRESIDENT JACKSON	...	Tuesday, Aug. 10th
PRESIDENT MCINLEY	...	Tuesday, Aug. 20th
PRESIDENT LINCOLN	...	Tuesday, Sept. 13th
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	...	Tuesday, Sept. 27th

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

HONG KONG TO EUROPE

SPECIAL LOW RATES

Via San Francisco or Seattle

£120 £112

DIRECT CONNECTIONS WITH ALL ATLANTIC LINES

Choice of railway line across United States and Canada, with liberal stop-over privileges for Sightseeing. Ask for information. Following are suggested itineraries:—

From Hong Kong	Via	Connecting with Steamship	From N. York	Arriving at
July 19	San Francisco	Leviathan	Aug. 20	5th C'brg
July 27	Seattle	Aquitania	Aug. 28	24 C'brg-S'mpton
Aug. 3	San Francisco	Majestic	Sept. 9	24 C'brg-S'mpton
Aug. 10	Seattle	Mauretania	Sept. 12	6 P'mth-C'brg
Aug. 16	San Francisco	Olympic	Sept. 23	17 C'brg-S'mpton
Aug. 24	Seattle	Berengaria	Sept. 27	21 C'brg-S'mpton
Aug. 30	San Francisco	Homeric	Oct. 7	1 C'brg-S'mpton
Sept. 7	Seattle	Aquitania	Oct. 11	5 C'brg-S'mpton
Sept. 13	San Francisco	Majestic	Oct. 21	15 C'brg-S'mpton
Sept. 21	Seattle	Leviathan	Oct. 28	22 C'brg-S'mpton
Sept. 27	San Francisco	Olympic	Nov. 4	29 C'brg-S'mpton
Oct. 5	Seattle	Berengaria	Nov. 8	2 C'brg-S'mpton

TO SEATTLE AND VICTORIA VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE FAST SHORT ROUTE"

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	...	Wednesday, July 27th
PRESIDENT PIERCE	...	Wednesday, Aug. 10th
PRESIDENT TAFT	...	Wednesday, Aug. 24th
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON	...	Wednesday, Sept. 7th
PRESIDENT GRANT	...	Wednesday, Sept. 21st

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Wednesdays.

TO EUROPE AND NEW YORK.

VIA MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, SUEZ-

PORT SAID-ALEXANDRIA-NAPLES-

-GENOA-MARSEILLES

Thence to BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

PRESIDENT HAYES	...	Tuesday, July 19th, 6.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT POLK	...	Tuesday, Aug. 2nd, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT ADAMS	...	Tuesday, Aug. 16th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT GARFIELD	...	Tuesday, Aug. 30th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT HARRISON	...	Tuesday, Sept. 13th, 6.00 a.m.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT HAYES	...	July 19th, 6.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	...	July 19th, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT MADISON	...	July 25th, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT POLK	...	Aug. 2nd, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT PIERCE	...	Aug. 2nd, 6.00 m.

For Passenger and Freight Rates apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

GENERAL AGENTS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK BUILDING (GROUND FLOOR).
Telephone: Central 2477, 2475 & 795.

AUSTRAL-CHINA NAVIGATION CO.

S.S. "CALULU" will sail hence on the 4th AUGUST

FOR

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE & ADELAIDE

VIA

HAIPHONG, MANILA, SANDAKAN, BALIKPAPAN, RABAU,

SAMARAI and NOUMEA.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,

AGENTS.

Queen's Building. Tel. C. 1080.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. President Lincoln, on July 17th.—F. X. Alves, A. Asinas, Chas. Dy. Hean, E. Gold, D. Gold, E. Glass, C. R. Kerr, B. Stewart, E. Stewart, Yee Uy Chai, Lam Wong Gun, C. Wong, Wan Yee Fao, Sing Yee. For Shanghai: W. B. Zirkowski, M. B. Zirkowski.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

CANTON	...	"KWAISANG" Tuesday, 19th July, at 8 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	...	"FOOSHING" Wednesday, 20th July, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	...	"YUSANG" Thursday, 21st July, at 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG	...	"MINGANG" Friday, 22nd July, at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	...	"CHAKSANG" Friday, 22nd July, at 10 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, SHANGHAI	...	"FOOKSANG" Saturday, 23rd July, at 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG & KOBE	...	"CHEONGSHING" Saturday, 23rd July, at 5 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	...	"KWAISANG" Sunday, 24th July, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	...	"HANGSANG" Wednesday, 27th July, at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALOUTTA	...	"LAISANG" Thursday, 28th July, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	...	"HINSANG" Saturday, 30th July, at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	...	"YATSHING" Sunday, 31st July, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	...	"KUMSANG" Tuesday, 2nd Aug. at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, SHANGHAI, MOJI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	...	"KWONGSANG" Wednesday, 3rd Aug. at 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	...	"HOSANG" Saturday, 6th Aug. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	...	

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

GENERAL MANAGERS.
Telephone: CENTRAL No. 215. [8]

GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £32.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamship "PEMBROKESHIRE"	(via Oran)	28th July
Motor Vessel "GLENORLE"	(via Oran)	24th August
Motor Vessel "GLENGLAREY"	(via Oran)	21st September
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE"	(via Oran)	19th October

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENAMOIY"	...	Due Hong Kong, 27th July
Motor Vessel "GLENGLAREY"	...	4th August
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE"	...	18th August
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE"	...	6th September
Steamship "CARMARTHENSIRE"	...	18th September

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

[9]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

FAR EASTERN

PASSENGER AND

FREIGHT SERVICE.

Cabin class: £73. 4s. 0d. To GENOA.
Intermediate class: £48. 2s. 0d.

NEXT SAILINGS:

Regular Fast Four-weekly Passenger-Service. (Also taking cargo.)

ACCOMMODATION FOR 100 CABIN CLASS AND 150 INTERMEDIATE CLASS PASSENGERS	ARRIVAL AT HONG KONG AND SAILINGS FOR SHANGHAI AND TAKU (TIENTSIN).	ARRIVAL FROM SHANGHAI AND SAILINGS FOR GENOA, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
S.S. "TRIER"	27th July, 1927.	23rd July, 1927.
S.S. "GOTHA"	30th August, "	20th August, "
S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	27th Sept. "	24th Sept. "
S.S. "COBLENZ"	24th Oct. "	22nd Oct. "
S.S. "FULDA"		19th Nov. "

Regular Fast Four-weekly Freight Service.

NEXT HOMEWARD SAILING:

S.S. "FRANKEN" ... on or about 3rd Aug. from Hong Kong.

NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

S.S. "ANHALT" ... on or about 14th Aug. in Hong Kong.

S.S. "NUERNBERG" ... on or about 14th Sept. in Hong Kong.

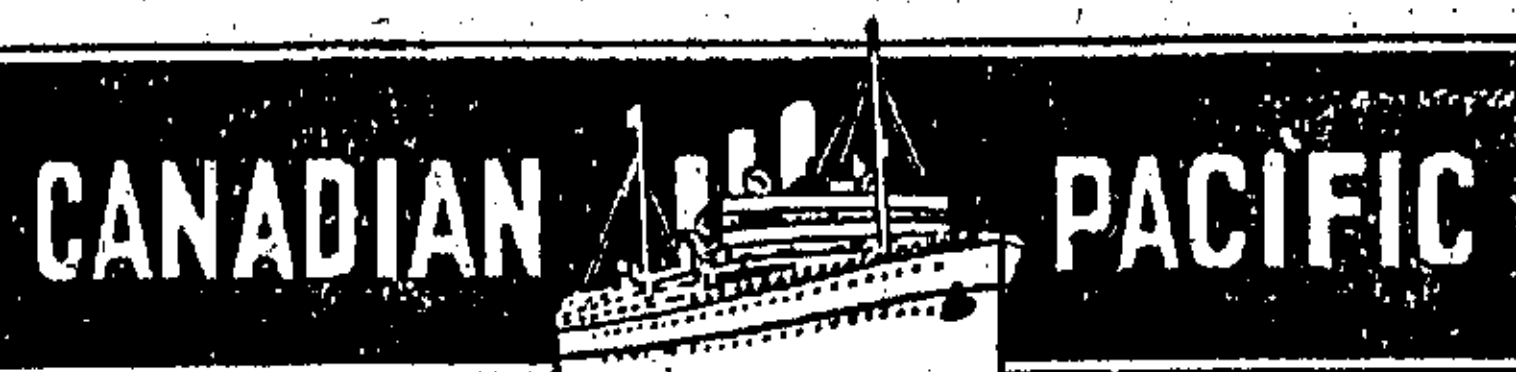
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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONG KONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.</



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF CANADA"

will be despatched from Hong Kong to

MANILA

4 P.M., WEDNESDAY,
JULY 20th, 1927.

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES

PAYABLE THE WORLD OVER.

THE SAFEST AND MOST CONVENIENT WAY TO CARRY FUNDS.

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£120, £112, £110, £102, £83; G\$440, G\$420 VIA SEATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

*SIBERIA MARU ... Tuesday, 26th July, at 10 a.m.
*TAIYO MARU ... Friday, 12th Aug., at Noon
*TENYO MARU ... Monday, 22nd Aug.,
*Odele Keelung & Los Angeles, Omitting Honolulu.

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.

HAKUSAN MARU ... Saturday, 30th July, at 11 a.m.
KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 19th Aug., at 11 a.m.
HARUNA MARU ... Saturday, 27th Aug.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 20th July, at 11 a.m.
MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Aug., at 11 a.m.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

BANGKOK MARU ... Thursday, 28th July

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

GINYO MARU ... Friday, 15th August

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Thursday, 11th Aug.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

BENGAL MARU ... Saturday, 23rd July

TATSUNO MARU ... Wednesday, 10th Aug.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

LYONS MARU ... Friday, 8th August

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Bangkok.

OSAKA MARU ... Saturday, 23rd July

SOURABAYA via Batavia, Cheribon & Samarang.

MOBIOKA MARU ... Saturday, 8th Aug

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 22nd July

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MATSUMOTO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th July

MOI MARU (Kobe direct) ... Tuesday, 19th July

TOYOHASHI MARU ... Monday, 25th July

KAMO MARU ... Saturday, 30th July

For further information, apply to—

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Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Depts.) [7]



HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE

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Navigation Company.

Regular Four-weekly Service between

Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hong Kong, Manila, Singapore

and
Genoa, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and
North Continental Ports

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

s.s. "ZOSMA" ... 7th Aug., 1927

s.s. "OOSTERK" ... 4th Sept. 1927

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

s.s. "OOSTERK" ... 25th July, 1927

s.s. "OOSTERK" ... 22nd Aug., 1927

All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.

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Agents, York Building

Telephone Central No. 1574.

Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront
News, etc.YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT
RETURNS.

THROUGH CARGOES GOOD.

LOCAL IMPORTS NORMAL.

Freights landed in the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were normal, and through cargoes were above the average.

The Colony's imports amounted to 13,301 tons. These were brought here by ten steamers. Two British steamers contributed 4,231 tons. Among the freights were 3,921 tons of coal. The British steamer *Haldia* was responsible for 2,331 tons. The s.s. *Telemachus*, from Saigon also brought 1,900 tons of rice. The heaviest return of general merchandise was 2,000 tons registered by the Danish vessel *Malaya*, from Tsingtao.Freights for other ports totalled to 20,330 tons. No British vessel was responsible for any of the cargoes manifested. The German ship *Konigsberg*, from Bremen and Singapore contributed the heaviest freight; she carried no less than 5,000 tons. The s.s. *Remo* (Italian) came second with 4,462 tons. There were also 2,800 tons of coal and 602 tons of rice manifested.

During the period under review there were 12 arrivals and 10 departures. The nationalities were:—British, 2 arrivals and 3 departures; Dutch, 2 arrivals; German, 1 arrival and 2 departures; Danish, 1 arrival and 1 departure; Italian, 1 arrival; Japanese, 2 arrivals; Chinese, 1 arrival and 2 departures; American, 1 arrival; Norwegian, 1 arrival and 2 departures.

The cargo carriers were:—S.S. *Haldia* (British) from Hongkong, 2,331 tons coal for Hong Kong.S.S. *Telemachus* (British) from Saigon, 1,900 tons rice for Hong Kong.S.S. *Tjikini* (Dutch) from Balikpapan, 1,800 tons general for Hong Kong and 2,000 tons for other ports.S.S. *Tjitarum* (Dutch) from Dairen and Amoy, 400 tons general for Hong Kong and 3,200 tons for other ports.S.S. *Konigsberg* (German) from Bremen and Singapore, 1,400 tons general for Hong Kong and 5,000 tons for other ports.S.S. *Malaya* (Danish) from Tsingtao, 2,000 tons general for Hong Kong and 1,000 tons for other ports.S.S. *Remo* (Italian) from Trieste and Singapore, 550 tons general for Hong Kong and 4,462 tons for other ports.S.S. *Taikuwa Maru* (Japanese) from Dairen, 1,370 tons general for Hong Kong.S.S. *Taishima Maru* (Japanese) from Dairen, 1,490 tons coal for Hong Kong and 2,800 tons for other ports.S.S. *Yuen On* (Chinese) from Bangkok and Hoichow, 692 tons rice for other ports.S.S. *President Lincoln* (American) from Manila, 60 tons general for Hong Kong and 1,226 tons for other ports.

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

LINERS DELAYED BY
TYPHOON.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

Liners due to arrive yesterday were delayed by typhoon weather. One came in late in the afternoon and two were not expected until this morning.

The *Empress of Canada* is now due here at 10.30 a.m. to-day, and will berth at Pier No. 5, Kowloon Wharf, having been delayed by typhoon after leaving Shanghai.The *President Hayes*, around-the-world liner, arrived from United States ports yesterday afternoon, berthing at the Kowloon wharves. She sails for Manila, the next stage of her voyage, this morning.The *President Cleveland*, which was also delayed by typhoon weather and was expected to arrive at mid-night last night, or early this morning. She sails for Manila to-day at 6 p.m.

Other Boats Due.

The P. & O. s.s. *Rawalpindi* is due to arrive here from Singapore with mails on Thursday morning, and the P. & O. s.s. *Alipore* should be here this evening from Shanghai.

"President Lincoln"

The *President Lincoln* arrived from Manila on Sunday, and left for San Francisco via ports last night, taking mail for America and Canada, and for Europe via Siberia. She had 14 cabins passengers for Hong Kong, and through cabin passengers totalled 27. There were 33 steerage passengers disembarking here. Bookings from Hong Kong were fairly heavy, and when the liner left here she had on board about 120 cabin passengers, of whom over 80 were from Hong Kong bookings, and some 600 steerage passengers, about 100 being booked from here.

Miscellaneous.

The British vessel *Hong Peng* from Rangoon and Singapore, with 1,474 deck passengers, reports "One deck passenger fell overboard, but was recovered and is all right again."The Portuguese cruiser *Republica* arrived at Macao over the week-end with half of the Portuguese Defence Force from Shanghai. She will sail for Portuguese Indian ports within the next few days.It is learned that the s.s. *Kong Ning* from Hong Kong to Wuchow was held up at Doan for eight hours during the week-end, owing to a large seizure of opium being made. Further details are lacking.Fifteen Chinese stowaways were discovered by the Kobe Water Police upon the arrival of the N.Y.K. str. *Nagasaki Maru* and were sent back to China by the next boat.

The Royal Naval Armament Depot notify the Harbour authorities that a quantity of unserviceable cordite will be burnt at Stonecutters Rifle Range this morning.

Silk forwarded from here by *Empress of Russia*, on June 22nd arrived in New York (St. John's Park), on July 14th having been 22 days in transit.

Fate of the "Taiping."

Whether the steamer *Taiping* belonging to the Straits Steamship Company, is still stranded is not known in Manila, no further word having been received up to Friday as to the precise situation of the boat.The *Taiping* grounded off the Cap Point island in the Sulu archipelago, and near Zamboanga, on July 7th, while proceeding to Zamboanga from Sandakan, Borneo.The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Bureau is without news, even about its cutter *Marinduque*, which was last reported to be standing by the *Taiping*. The *Marinduque* has been making a cruise around the waters in the Sulu archipelago.W. F. Stevenson and company, local agents for the *Taiping*, are without further advices as to its situation.It is reported that passengers on the *Taiping*, bound for Zamboanga, have already been transported there in another vessel.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. s.s. *Rawalpindi* left Singapore for this port on the 17th inst. at 10 a.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 21st inst. at about 7 a.m.The P. & O. s.s. *Alipore* left Shanghai for this port on the 10th inst. at 5.30 a.m., and is due this (Tuesday) afternoon, at about 6 p.m.The R.M.S. *Empress of Canada* is now due here at 10.30 a.m. to-day, and will berth at Pier No. 5, Kowloon Wharf, having been delayed by typhoon after leaving Shanghai.

It has now been decided to despatch her from here to Manila at 4 p.m. to-morrow.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* arrived at Nagasaki on Sunday at 5.30 p.m. and left at 4 a.m. yesterday. She is due at Kobe to-day.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

Warships in port yesterday were: North Wall Basin, *Wishart* and *Wild Swan*; South Wall Basin, *Onslaught*, *Seraphis* and *Moorehead*; North Arm Basin, *L15* and *L19*; West Wall Dock, *Windward*, *In Dock*, *Marston*, *Taiako* Dock, *Delhi*; Kowloon Dock, *Foxglove*; Buoy 1, *Hermes*; Buoy 6, *Emerald*; Buoy 8, *Unstoppable*; Buoy 10, *Wanderer*; Buoy 12, *Aphis*; Buoy 13, *Tarantula*; Buoy 18, *Ruthenia*; Buoy 19, U.S.S. *Helena*; Buoy 24, *Khark*; also in harbour, *Belgot* and *Portol* and U.S.S. *Sacramento*.SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN
HONG KONG.

FOR JULY, 1927.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 120th
MERIDIAN, EAST OF
GREENWICH.

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
July 19th.....	5.49 a.m.	7.10 p.m.
" 20th.....	5.49	7.10
" 21st.....	5.50	7.09
" 22nd.....	5.50	7.09
" 23rd.....	5.51	7.08
" 24th.....	5.51	7.08
" 25th.....	5.51	7.07
" 26th.....	5.52	7.07
" 27th.....	5.52	7.06
" 28th.....	5.52	7.06
" 29th.....	5.53	7.06
" 30th.....	5.53	7.05
" 31st.....	5.54	7.05

BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE)

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT..... ELLERMAN LINE

S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 3rd August

S.S. "KABINGA" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 18th August

AUSTRALIA..... AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE

Sailings from SINGAPORE on 7th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa. Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE..... AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE

S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD" ... via Suez Canal ... 14th August

S.S. "CITY OF NORWICH" ... via Suez Canal ... 11th September

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BOSTON & NEW YORK..... AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA..... ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE

S.S. "TINHOW" ... From Hong Kong ... 5th August

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

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THE BANK LINE, LTD.

P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
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(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS

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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND
PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE,
GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL PORTNIGHTLY
DIAMOND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ALIPORE"	5,273	21st July, Noon	Straits and Bombay.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	23rd July	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	2nd Aug.	Marseilles, Casablanca, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"NYANZA"	7,023	3rd Aug.	Straits and Bombay.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	6th Aug.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"RAWALPINDI"	10,819	20th Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"MOREA"	10,953	3rd Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	17th Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	1st Oct.	do.
"MALWA"	10,886	15th Oct.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	29th Oct.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	12th Nov.	do.
"MONGOLIA"	10,946	26th Nov.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,846	10th Dec.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	24th Dec.	do.
"MOREA"	10,953	7th Jan., 1928	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	21st Jan., 1928	do.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TILAWA"	10,006	22nd July	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"SANTHA"	7,764	12th Aug.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ARAFURA"	6,000	29th July	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"TANDA"	9,955	2nd Sept.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th Sept.	do.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Oahu, Kolombangara, Tawau, Timor, Durban, or other ports en route as indicated.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"RAWALPINDI"	10,819	22nd July	Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.
"GABETTA"	5,337	27th July	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	6th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TANDA"	9,955	9th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,953	19th Aug.	Shanghai.
"NAGPORA"	5,333	30th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHYBER"	9,114	2nd Sept.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	6th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"NYANZA"	7,023	16th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,886	16th Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	30th Sept.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	4th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	14th Oct.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MONGOLIA"	10,946	28th Oct.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,846	12th Nov.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	26th Nov.	do.
"MOREA"	10,953	10th Dec.	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	24th Dec.	do.
"MALWA"	10,886	7th Jan., 1928	do.
"KHYBER"	9,114	21st Jan., 1928	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	4th Feb., 1928	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	18th Feb., 1928	do.
"MANTUA"	10,846	25th Feb., 1928	do.
"MONGOLIA"	10,946	17th Mar., 1928	do.
"MOREA"	10,953	30th Mar., 1928	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

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P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents. [1]

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